

Field-ready: The THES interviews three very different but equally combative figures in the news this week: I. G. PATEL, new director of the London School of Economics; CURTIS ROOSEVELT, new principal of Dartington College of Arts; and American novelist NORMAN MAILER, in London to promote his new book (pages 10 and 11)

The idea of production v. the ideal of livelihood? Timothy O'Riordan considers the coming of the fourth ENVIRONMENTAL REVOLUTION and the role of Green politics within the established party system (page 13)

Theory and a clear sense of historical process can, Marcia Poinson argues, link Florence and the Medici to the Arts Council and the GLC. ART HISTORY is no longer a closeted activity, redolent of connoisseurship. On the contrary, it has all the marks of educational "relevance" (page 15)



Nothing surer: the rich get richer and the poor...? Peter Willmott reviews R.E. Pahl's new study of the DIVISION OF LABOUR, its history as a social process and its contemporary impact (page 16)

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The dark side of the universe
Profile of Richard Hoggart

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The Irish dimension

Some may argue that two weeks after the Brighton bomb is an inauspicious time to talk about closer cooperation between north and south in Ireland, even if the subject is the comparatively neutral territory of higher education. Others more sober and wise will argue that *North-South: East-West*, Professor Gareth Williams' report on co-operation and complementarity in Irish higher education for the Northern Ireland Economic Council and the Irish Republic's National Economic and Social Council, could not have become public at a more provident moment.

For it is in the aftermath of atrocities like that at Brighton that the need to build a more positive partnership between the two parts of Ireland and between Ireland and Britain makes the greatest moral demands on us. Emotionally we may recoil from any moves that can however unfairly be interpreted as appeasement of terror, but intellectually our conviction of the need to work even harder to build this new partnership as the only alternative to a partnership of terror must be reinforced. History and geography have bound Ireland and Britain, and Protestantism and Catholicism in Ireland, in an enduring relationship. The only real choice is whether this relationship will be characterized by a vicious balance of terrorism and bigotry or by the "cooperation and complementarity" of Professor Williams' report.

So the most important, and most hopeful, feature of *North-South: East-West* is that it exists at all. At a time when relations between the two parts of Ireland are dominated by immobility on one side, nihilism on the other, and despair on both, the fact that official agencies in Ulster and the Republic have come together to commission a joint report is highly encouraging. But this substantial report of more than 150 pages is more than a hopeful symbol of cross-border co-operation; it provides the detailed information and informed analysis on

which actual cooperation can be built.

The report discusses the predicaments and possibilities of Irish higher education from an entirely pragmatic perspective. Two comparatively small systems of higher education very much influenced by two larger systems, one close at hand in Britain and the other further away but massively magnetic in the United States. Two systems that were created half a century ago when Ireland was divided by an artificial border into two states but which were originally conceived as one system. We should not forget how much effort was devoted by pre-partition politicians and administrators to organizing a coherent Irish university system, an enterprise which because of the political and religious sensitivity which surrounded it received far more attention than the organization of the much larger British system.

So for a mixture of reasons the scope for complementarity and the need for cooperation are both especially significant in Irish higher education. The comparatively small size of both the northern and southern systems reinforces the case for sensible rationalization in both economic and academic terms. The scope for such rationalization is significantly increased and made more positive if less emphasis is placed on the constraints imposed by the border.

North-South: East-West also looks at the barriers that have grown up between the two Irish systems since partition. One important barrier is the gap between southern Irish entry standards which are close to the Scottish pattern, and entry standards in Northern Ireland which have come to be increasingly dominated by A levels on the English model. Professor Williams recommends that Queen's University in Belfast should maintain its four-year courses to encourage the attendance of students from the Republic, and that the new University of Ulster should retain its foundation courses for the same

reason (both timely reminders to a cost-conscious and anglocentric University Grants Committee).

More specifically the Williams report draws attention to two areas where the barriers of the border could and should be progressively dismantled - distance learning and Ireland's north-west. On the first it recommends that the Open University should be allowed to recruit students in the Republic on the same terms as in Britain and Northern Ireland. On the second it argues that the case for cross-border cooperation is especially strong in the north-west where partition has cut off Londonderry from its natural hinterland in Donegal to the detriment of both.

It was this more than anything else that killed off the old New University of Ulster. NUU walked away from the problem of the north-west by scaling down its Magee operation to not much more than an outpost. The successor University of Ulster is busy reversing this policy and building Magee up again, which makes good academic sense because it gives comfort to the moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party in Derry.

But perhaps the most imaginative proposal made in the report is for an Irish academic foundation with the help maybe of the Royal Irish Academy. This foundation would stimulate research, postgraduate study and academic contacts throughout Ireland. It would also be especially concerned to encourage broadly based developments in Irish cultural and historical studies. A century ago Parnell provoked a scandal by claiming that it was impossible to fix the boundary of the march of a nation. His nation was defined in terms of power and politics and its boundaries are still murderously contested. But a nation defined in gentler contours of culture - on such a nation no boundary can be set.

Lord Montagu took me into the House of Lords on the only occasion I have visited that noble building. I had been attending some meeting in a big committee room, which must have had something to do with conservation or I would hardly have been there.

At the end of the meeting Lord Montagu took me into the House and then into a bar, full of noble people drinking and looking very much at home as they did so. I was told that it was much more civilized than the bar at the House of Commons and that the rate of drunkenness was noticeably less in the House of Lords and that noblemen drank much more quietly than commoners and only occasionally had to be carried out. There are good precedents for political drinking. The ancient Persians, I believe, weighed all questions twice - once when drunk and once when sober - to get a balanced view.

I wanted of course to see the architecture because the House of Lords is probably Pugin's best surviving masterpiece. The House of Commons was bombed during the war and restored very ably by Giles Gilbert Scott, but without the acres of fabulous decoration that Pugin drew out in his boat in the North Sea before going mad and dying after a spell in Bedlam.

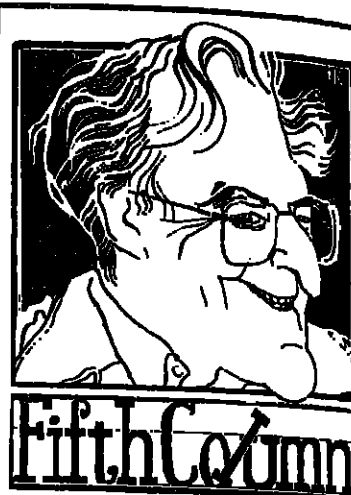
What did surprise me was the standard of speaking in a very ordinary debate on a quite unremarkable afternoon. Lord Valley was speaking as I went in, as effective as ever. What a loss he is; I met him a few times on discussion programmes on the BBC, always lively minded and much more consistent than his political record would lead you to expect. Another was Lord Sandford. What was noticeable was the painstaking preparation that had obviously been put into the speeches - a notable contrast with some of the speeches made in the House of Commons. Televising the House of Lords can only be for the good.

One hundred and fifty years after its first destruction, the House of Lords has now been brilliantly restored. The place of decor I liked best was the gilded title on the door of the lavatory and cloakroom. In fine gold Roman lettering it simply says PEERS. What could be more appropriate.

Of the overall tone of a report, is surely outweighed by the benefits of wider circulation of HMI views. The inspectorate may be the Secretary of State's advisors but it is difficult to justify keeping valuable advice under wraps unless rather more convincing arguments are produced than before. From the Government's point of view, for example, the case is far from proven. There are as many places of amendment for ministers as for their opponents in the report on science in polytechnics. It was always obvious that there would be tensions arising out of a policy of publications, but that is a price worth paying if the pressures on all concerned are for improved standards.

As a general view of all polytechnics the report does not carry the particular sensitivity of those which make public judgments on identifiable groups of people, although it covers sensitive ground. However, the principle remains the same and the balance of advantage must lie with openness. The marginal and temporary embarrassment of public criticism, even if sometimes taken out of context

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One of the more surprising sights to be seen in the summer on television was that of Lord Montagu keeping the score in a competition so mindless and banal that I cannot even remember what it was about. It may be that before I switched on he had said something more interesting but I doubt it; nobody seemed to pay him the slightest attention and there is no reason why they should.

What made it so odd was that Lord Montagu is now the chairman of one of the more important new bodies thrown up by this arrogant government. That is the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, known almost immediately after its birth as the Heritage Commission and incorporating all sorts of earlier bodies determined to preserve the best of the past, like the Ancient Monuments Board, the Historic Buildings Council and virtually everything except the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. And since conservation is one of the relatively few success stories of our time it must occupy a central place in our public affairs.

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Patrick Nuttgens

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UGC to change funding formula for universities

by Ngao Crequer

Student number targets and the way they are tied to the distribution of resources are to come under close scrutiny by the University Grants Committee. The review is part of research for a new formula the committee is drawing up to enable more selective allocation of money among universities.

The plan is that instead of the current unit of resource (spending per student) there will be a unit of teaching expenditure. The rest of the money would then be available for research.

Despite the rise in student numbers the UGC would be unlikely to make any major amendments to the overall targets although some institutions might see their figures revised downwards.

Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, chairman of the UGC said: "This is the kind of genuine review that you do every ten years or so."

A committee chaired by UGC member Professor Brian Gowenlock, professor of chemistry at Heriot-Watt University is to examine the question of how research and teaching costs can be divided. He will confine his inquiry to non clinical science. The clinical sciences and the arts will be looked at much later.

Mr Maurice Shock, Professor Geoffrey Sims, Professor Michael Thompson and Professor Mark Richmond, vice chancellors respectively of Leices-

ter, Sheffield, East Anglia and Manchester universities will serve on the committee, along with representatives from the research councils.

Early next year the UGC will ask universities for their research plans in non clinical sciences and begin to work out new methods of allocation. Other subjects may not be treated in this way for at least a year.

But, in a letter to universities this week the UGC has said that the recurrent grant for 1985/86 is based on the student targets laid down in 1981, apart from minor modifications.

The provisional total recurrent grant, including support for "new blood" and information technology programmes is £1,316m. This is subject to review in the current Public Expenditure Survey.

The UGC says this is an increase of 3.5 per cent over the 1984/85 grant but the Government seems to be assuming a 4 per cent increase in expenditure on pay and other items and the universities should budget accordingly. The grant is 0.79 per cent below inflation, says the UGC.

The committee has also withheld £130m. Some £25m has been kept back "because the committee already foresees a variety of activities for which a special distribution of resources next year might become necessary." One example may be the need to provide redundancy compensation if any architecture departments are closed.

£84m has been withheld for rates demands, £18m for recurring capital costs, £4m for "new blood" and IT programmes, and £5m (not £4m as stated in the letter) for overseas students awards, maintenance of new buildings and support of the Universities Statistical Service.

The letter also refers to the statement in February by the Engineering Council that funds for engineering departments should be earmarked. The UGC accepts that engineering is underfunded but is against earmarking.

Some of these issues were raised by vice chancellors on Monday when a small delegation met Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr Peter Brooke, minister for higher education, and Mr David Hancock, permanent secretary at the Department of Education and Science.

The vice chancellors said they were "acutely concerned about serious and continuing erosion of recurrent grants." They were particularly disturbed that no additional funds would be provided to maintain parity with the National Health Service after the clinical academic salaries award.

They needed an assurance of level funding, and more money was necessary to produce graduates in expanding high technology areas. Details, page 6



Peter Scott on the career of Richard Hoggart, 11

CNAA to give more freedom to 'mature' institutions

by Karen Gold

The Council for National Academic Awards has decided in principle to give some of the polytechnics and colleges a much more autonomous status.

At a special meeting this week to discuss giving "mature" institutions more freedom, the council decided that validated institutions would be divided into two groups.

Group 1 would retain the present CNAA extensive controls. Group 2 institutions, provided they could prove that their internal monitoring was reliable, would be freed of all but the most basic controls needed for the

council to fulfil its charter obligations in ensuring degrees were of an equivalent standard to those awarded by universities.

The council had wanted to keep the decision secret and will not pass it at its next meeting on December 11, and after meeting the Lindop Committee next month. (Lindop is charged with investigating public sector validation and due to report next April. The CNAA wants to make sure this proposal is acceptable to the committee).

The council's decision was taken on recommendations from a small group chaired by CNAA chairman Sir Al-



Balloons, each one representing a child, go up as lecturers and students of the University of London Institute of Education and their children protest at the proposed closure of their nursery. A final decision was being taken by the Committee of Management yesterday.

Race for IT funds under way

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

A race between two groups courting funds and potential students for new information technology institutes got properly underway this week. The two contenders, a group of companies brought together by Sir Henry Chilver, vice chancellor of the Cranfield Institute of Technology, and a group led by Salford University and the National Computing Centre are seeking different mixes of private and public money, but their aims are essentially similar.

Sir Henry Chilver's initiative, announced in outline on Wednesday, is intended to create a private sector Institute of Information Technology in Milton Keynes, building up to cater for 800 undergraduates by 1990, as well as 500 postgraduates and a large intake on short courses. Salford and the NCC plan a 1,000-strong undergraduate institute, with a further 250 students on conversion courses.

Both groups want to open for business next year, to start reducing the shortage of trained people identified earlier this year by Mr John Butcher's working group in the Department of Trade and Industry. Sir Henry Chilver's group will begin work in temporary offices in Milton Keynes, while the Salford enterprise has plenty of space in vacant buildings on the university campus.

Balloonists float into hot airspace

Liverpool University civil engineering lecturer Dr Steve Millard was expecting excitement when he entered the first international hot air balloon parachuting competition, held in Austria last week. And he was not disappointed.

On the second day of the competition, he and his balloonist, Mr Graham Turnbull, descended from heavy mist to find themselves retracing the path of various escapees from Iron Curtain countries, only in reverse. They drifted across the two lines of barbed wire marking the Hungarian border at 300 feet in full view of border guards, who fired a

red rocket indicating that they should land.

Once on the ground, Dr Millard and his companion were surrounded by a horde of armed soldiers and taken to an army camp for separate interrogations. They had drifted into a military sensitive area and were briefly suspected of spying when they were found to have military maps of Austria and Hungary (supplied by the organisers of the event) and the camera, but no passports, visas or documentation.

Their adventure lasted only seven hours, despite difficulties with an interpreter.

Closures rejected

by John O'Leary

Local authority leaders this week delivered a triple rebuff to the board of the National Advisory Body, rejecting proposals which would have led to the closure of at least three colleges in 1985 and delaying a decision on the allocation of £2.5m for research in polytechnics and colleges.

In a rare show of strength, the NAB committee rejected the board's advice on art and design and on the most controversial aspect of its report on teacher education. It also refused to sanction the establishment of a research fund until detailed figures are produced on budgets for polytechnics and colleges.

The decisions mean a year's reprieve at least for De La Salle College, Manchester, and further hope of security for Falmouth and Maidstone Colleges of Art, which were among those worst affected by the board's proposals to withdraw approval from a number of design courses, previously labelled DATEC, now under the aegis of the Business and Technician Education Council.

The committee took issue with the criteria used to judge courses included in the board's review of art and design, wanting more account to be taken of

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Letters to the editor

Salary problems in Malawi Poly ignorance

Sir, - I have been reading the correspondence about salaries at the University of Malawi (THES, letters August 10, October 19 with interest, as I was until recently a member of the staff at Chancellor College.

It is true that salaries at the university are lagging behind inflation. This is not the fault of the university, nor of the Malawi Government, which, in a time of economic problems, has many demands on its resources and is unlikely to consider that the university (which takes about a quarter of the education budget) should have the highest priority. It is also true that Malawi has many advantages and attractions which help to outweigh the financial disadvantages of working there, not least, the opportunity to get to know the people of the country.

It would be wrong to suppose that people who go to work at the University of Malawi with the aid of supplementation from their home governments do so only for the money and

lack dedication to the service of their host country. A young or mid-career British breadwinner with a family will have to provide for a home, his family's maintenance and a future pension on his return to the UK, where he will almost inevitably be faced with a period of unemployment while he seeks another post. He would be unwise to work at the University of Malawi on local salary at present, unless he has sufficient resources of his own.

This is reflected in the fact that new British expatriate lecturers are now usually in one or more of four categories: the young without family commitments; those near to retirement age; without dependent families or mortgages; couples both of whom teach at the university; and lecturers on secondment, willing to accept the temporary financial disadvantages but with salaries positions ready for their return.

Incidentally, few Malawian staff fail

to build themselves houses in their home areas and to acquire business interests; they, too, must provide for the future.

The University of Malawi is a small institution but its standards are very high and the work of its staff, both Malawian and expatriate, is excellent. I would certainly encourage anyone to work there, but with due regard to the reality of the financial position.

If British academics are to continue to make a contribution to the development of the university while Malawians are still training for faculty positions (as will be the case for some years in some subjects, for example, mathematics) then the British government should reconsider its policy of phasing out supplementation.

Yours faithfully,
DR R. A. BURNHAM,
Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory,
University of Oxford.

Sir, - "What's in a name?" asks the editorial (THES, October 12), about Middlesex Polytechnic's proposal to call itself "Middlesex Polytechnic University" - with the aim of initiating a debate on the subject.

Like many who lecture in polytechnics, I regularly find myself having to explain the nature and status of the institution that I work in. Many people - including a surprising number of lecturers in universities - are surprised to learn that polytechnics actually have honours degrees; that many of the staff are actively engaged in research and may even be leaders in their fields; and that we supervise higher degrees.

Why should this abysmal state of ignorance still be so widespread? I suggest that one reason is precisely the matter of the label that we use in English for this type of institution. It is the words of our language that provide us with our primary system of classification. But their influence is so powerful and at the same time so unnoticed that - unless we make a conscious effort to override it - we find ourselves classifying and sub-classifying the phenomena of the world around us according to the categories that it offers us.

What are the relevant categories provided by English? They are: university, polytechnic and technical college. The nature and status of universities and technical colleges has been more or less fixed for a long time, so that many people are familiar with them. But what will someone with only a limited idea of what goes on in a polytechnic infer from its name? You will notice that, while the word polytechnic has no element in common with university, it has the morpheme *technic* in common with technical college. And, the semi-informed may logically argue, since *poly* means "many", a polytechnic must be a particularly large technical college with courses in rather more technologies than usual. The label sends no message about the fact that most teaching is at a level parallel with a university.

Even fewer people know that polytechnics typically have a range of

types of course as wide as many a university, including a variety of degrees covering the arts and social sciences, or that many polytechnics have more students studying for degrees than many universities. It is perhaps not surprising, then, that in a recent survey of undergraduates courses involving linguistics (the subject I teach) no questionnaires were sent to polytechnics.

How can this fearful ignorance be overcome? The first step, I suggest, is to adopt a suitable label that reflects the real situation. Middlesex's solution seems as good as any. The second step, in an age when universities are increasingly widening the range of levels of courses on offer, would be to abolish the binary system altogether - so long as this could be done without losing the many good qualities of most polytechnics (and many universities), such as strong local links, caring teaching, and an openness to those students who feel, perhaps wrongly, that an Oxbridge type of education is not for them.

The first step, of course, could be taken without there being any commitment to the second. And it is in fact a relatively easy one - and one which would have no adverse financial implications. It is a matter of establishing an appropriate set of words for the primary system of classification for this range of institutions.

The labels *college/institute of further and/or higher education* seem reasonably satisfactory, in that they accurately describe the nature and status of these types of institution. (Perhaps *institute* could be dropped in favour of *college*, which has an honourable history in both further education, through the technical colleges, and higher education, through various university colleges.) If we add to these the term *technical college*, university and polytechnic university, we have a range of terms which, while not particularly elegant, at least have the virtue of representing each type fairly.

Yours truly,
ROBIN P. FAWCETT,
Department of Behavioural and Communication Studies,
The Polytechnic of Wales.

Art careers

Sir, - It is unfortunate that a careers adviser, Terry Jones (THES, letters October 26) should venture into print on the basis of such slender information about careers in art and design. Is he unaware that the membership of the National Society for Education in Art and Design includes not only teachers at all levels of education from primary to higher and that many are practising artists and designers with substantial experience of the "real world" outside the classroom and studio?

Is it likely that a society with representation on Burnham, the Association for Higher Education in Art and Design, the Confederation of Art and Design Associations and many other national bodies would present a misleading picture of career opportunities in art and design? Does Mr Jones not know that the major validating bodies for courses in art and design, the

Council for National Academic Awards and Business and Technician Education Council, require information on graduate employment to justify the continuation of a course?

Of course there are unemployed artists and designers as there are unemployed graduates in most disciplines. However it is significant that the first round of discussions of the National Advisory Body working group for art and design education would not hit art and design more heavily than other disciplines not least because the relationship between place provision and employment prospects was in no way inferior to other disciplines and in many instances superior.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. YEOMANS,
President, National Society for Education in Art and Design,
Dean of the faculty of art and design,
Manchester Polytechnic.

ESRC Network

Sir, - There is a danger in your report (THES, October 26) on the new Network that we are to establish to study the implications of new information and communication technologies. It may have created a number of misunderstandings, and such an important development we want to start off on a clear prospectus.

First, although there is much to learn from the Harvard group (which I visited a few weeks ago) we do not intend to use it as a model. Second, it is far too early to say which centres will be encouraged to participate in the programme. The director of the Network will be expected to advise centres where support should be given, and this appointment is not yet advertised.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS HAOUE,
Education and Social Sciences Council.

Research scuttled by ship's delay

by Graham Smith

University scientists have had to cancel several important experiments because a sophisticated new research ship is still not ready to sail, eight months after the promised delivery date.

Research expeditions and a prestige trip to Brazil for an exhibition have had to be cancelled.

The 2,370-tonne *Charles Darwin* has been built by British Shipbuilders for the Natural Environment Research Council at a cost of £7,250,000.

The vessel was due to be ready on February 28. Prince Charles officiated at the naming ceremony. But this week the ship is still in dock at Falmouth undergoing work to reduce propeller noise, which would interfere with her highly sensitive instruments.

The experiments that have been scrapped include geophysical research projects for the universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh and Leicester to study the scientific properties of the sea bed.

The NERC has lost three cruises, one geological expedition and two physical oceanographic cruises to conduct experiments on currents, tides and water temperature.

A total of 165 days of scientific research at sea have been lost forever.

Fortunately for the NERC, none of the lost projects involved commissioned research.

The *Charles Darwin* has been dogged by problems since British Shipbuilders commenced construction at their Appledore yard in North Devon in April 1982.

The head of the NERC's scientific services, Brian Rule, visited Falmouth to find out when the vessel would be ready. "We're none the wiser," he said. "There is still some way to go. I couldn't say when the ship will sail."

He said it was "very sad" the *Charles Darwin* had not been ready on time. "This is the most advanced research ship in the world. It could have led to orders for British Shipbuilders from around the world. There would have been a number of changes at British Shipbuilders before we gave them a similar project. The delay has been fairly disruptive to our work and is obviously very frustrating for our scientists."

British Shipbuilders said the delivery date was "under discussion" with the NERC but could not say when the vessel would be ready. "There are solutions to the technical problems with the ship. We're working on them."

Applicants flood to study at OU

by Maggie Richards

The Open University has been deluged with applications for its 1985 undergraduate programme, with more people wanting a place than at any time since the peak year of 1976.

But the good news obscures the grim truth that many of the candidates are eventually likely to turn down the offer of a place on financial grounds - currently the refusal rate nationally is running at about 42 per cent.

The university has also had to curtail the number of first-year foundation course students for next year because of the Government-imposed spending cuts.

According to the latest figures, more than 49,000 applications for places next January have been received, compared with the peak year of 1976 when just over 50,000 people came forward.

Last year 41,495 applications were received and the OU attributes the increased uptake to several factors: a reduced demand from women; a fall in additional applications from those who face redeployment or unemployment.

A substantial rise in the applications from prospective students in their twenties, perhaps reflecting the squeeze over recent years on conventional university places.

This year the OU also extended the application period, which usually ends in August, until October. In the past applications have tended to taper off during the summer, but this year the university was receiving them at the rate of 1,000 a week right up to the end of September.

Despite the increased demand for places the OU is deeply concerned about maintaining the social balance of its intake. In more affluent areas such as London and the south-east of England, fewer candidates are likely to request help with payment of fees. But in some regions, most notably North and Ireland, refusals on mainly financial grounds are running at the rate of about 50 per cent.

The OU's own ability to aid students has been seriously curtailed by the Government-imposed economies. About 10,000 students are currently receiving assistance with the cost of their studies from the OU's own funds. They comprise approximately 5,000 registered as unemployed and 5,000 claiming supplementary benefit. Even so, each student is compelled to donate at least £10 as a contribution towards fees.

But the university has now been forced to tighten the criteria for assistance on three occasions. Had the original rules applied, the OU estimates approximately 20,000 students would now qualify for some form of aid.

Sir Keith backs the entrepreneur

Universities and polytechnics had to be careful not to stifle entrepreneurial drive and ambition needed by a free and open society, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, warned this week.

Sir Keith was speaking on the importance of high-quality management education and the role of entrepreneurs in promoting freedom, choice, higher standards of living and jobs.

His remarks were made to more than 150 academics, political and business figures at a ceremony to mark the conversion of the Oxford Centre for Management Studies into Templeton College following a \$5m benefaction from the American businessman Mr John Templeton.

Sir Keith stressed that he did not want to turn universities and polytechnics into functional factories just turning out entrepreneurs. But it would be serious if the atmosphere in these institutions led them to remain as unaware of the role of the trading community as had sometimes been claimed in the past.

He warned against higher education institutions causing "a certain inefficiency and blunting" of the drive of undergraduates carried out with them from universities and polytechnics.

He also spoke of the critical role teachers needed to play in breaking down the "economic ignorance" of the general public about how the economy worked and how jobs were created. He urged the newly renamed college to go about producing the entrepreneurial and managerial lieutenants needed by industry.

The centre was set up in 1965 and runs several undergraduate and postgraduate courses in management and industrial relations for Oxford University. Despite its new name it remains an associated institution of the university, not a fully-fledged college.

Background, page 13



Scotland and Canada were linked last weekend in the first university transatlantic seminar, on technology, innovation, and social change. The two-day seminar was held simultaneously at Edinburgh University and Carleton University in Ottawa, and the Edinburgh side was organized by the university's centre for Canadian studies. For two hours the centres linked for a live joint discussion, which opened with an exchange of greetings between Edinburgh's Lord Provost, Mr John McKay, and Mayor Marion Dewar in Ottawa; and between Edinburgh University's principal, Dr John Burnett, and the president of Carleton University, Dr W. Beckel.

Tory MP defiant over travel grant change

by David Jobbins

A Conservative MP this week defied a two-line whip and voted against the Government's changes in student travel awards which became effective at the beginning of the academic year.

Mr Fred Silvester, MP for Manchester Withington, was among a number of Conservatives critical of the decision to phase out reimbursement of travel costs during a Commons debate on an Opposition move to annul the change.

He was the only Conservative to vote with the Opposition, although a number of others including Mrs Elaine Kellett-Bowman, MP for Lancaster, abstained. The Government however had a comfortable majority of 73 at the end of the debate.

Mr Silvester said it was absurd to give money to people who did not claim or even did not need a travel grant while taking it away from students who did travel and did need a grant. Although the regulations meant a 4 per cent rise in the main rate of grant, some students faced a cut of 8.5 per cent, he added.

In the debate, Mr Peter Brooke, under secretary for higher education, repeated assurances that evidence of local problems created by the change would be taken account of by the Government. It was this that angered Mr Silvester.

"We have been pressing this matter on him for a long time. I see no signs

that even if he is aware of the problems he is prepared to change."

Many MPs in the debate raised the problems of institutions such as Lancaster, Warwick and the University of East Anglia, with claims that not only students but landlords who had lost custom were suffering hardship.

Liberal chief whip Mr Alan Beith and Labour spokesman Mr Alan Bennett pressed for a full scale review of student financial support on the scale of the Anderson inquiry which had led to the establishment of the present system.

After the vote, on a joint Alliance/Labour Party motion, Mr Beith called on the Government to withdraw the regulations. Failure to do so would mean a severe and undeserved cut in the living standards of tens of thousands of students.

Mr Phil Woolas, president of the NUS, which has compiled evidence on the implications of the change, predicted the revolt would have a knock-on effect of any Government plans to abolish the £205 minimum award paid to all home students regardless of parental income.

● A bill to make NUS membership voluntary was given a first reading in the Commons this week. But its sponsor, Mrs Edwina Currie, conservative MP for Derbyshire South will have to start again if she hopes to see her measure become law since the session of Parliament ended yesterday.

NAB closure plans rejected

continued from front page

quality. Its members expressed regret that more help had not been received from BTEC on this account. Now the board has been ordered to revise its criteria while officers continue discussions with the colleges and their local authorities.

A recommendation to withdraw approval from the remaining advanced courses at De La Salle, despite overtures from Salford College of Technology on the possibility of a merger, was similarly rejected. The committee did not accept that the two institutions were so dissimilar that there was no point in waiting for details of the proposal. And it was anxious not to

block progress on a second merger proposal from an unnamed institution.

As a result none of the dozen colleges whose future was examined by the NAB board earlier in the year will lose courses next year. The latest reprieve for De La Salle resulted from the first intervention by the new Voluntary Sector Consultative Council, which appealed to the committee not to accept the board's plan.

A decision on the establishment of a research fund will be taken next month. Committee members were anxious that funding levels in the polytechnics would be seen to be protected before money was allocated to other projects.

London lecturers face substantial job losses

The Treasury's refusal to help the universities finance a pay award to clinical academic staff is being blamed for a financial crisis at the London Hospital Medical College which could lead to large-scale redundancies.

South Bank regional union officials have been called to talks this week to discuss probable heavy job losses because of the effect of rate capping on the Inner London Education Authority's 1985/86 budget.

Departmental heads at the London Hospital Medical College have been told by Mr D. L. Edwards, the secretary, that almost £400,000, out of a projected £1m shortfall, will have to come out of the college's £5.5m salary

bill. The amount to be saved is equivalent to 20 clinical professional posts, according to the college, which emphasised that it had taken no decisions about where savings were to be made.

Association of University Teachers officials this week met Professor Michael Floyer, the college dean, to seek clarification on certain aspects. But it has emerged that £30,000 was needed to finance the award to clinical academics just for the four months to the end of the last financial year on July 31. In past years most of the award to clinical academics has been met by the Government. But this year the Treasury refused.

This refusal is at the root of the projected deficit for the current year and Mr Edwards has warned departmental heads that the chances of extra resources from London University are "negligible", although talks are continuing.

A review of the staffing structure is being undertaken and the management hopes to announce any redundancies necessary at the turn of the year. Most academics at the college are university appointments and have tenure, making the management's problem more intractable.

Mr Malcolm Kite, the AUT's London regional official, said: "The college is already on a very tight rearmament; students' staff ratios are being further reduced in staff which did not

London plans new flavour of degree

Plans for an experimental cafeteria-style degree system, allowing students to split their studies between universities, polytechnics and the Open University, have been given the go-ahead in London.

The general committee of the Council for National Academic Awards this week approved spending to provide staffing, office accommodation and advertising for the scheme, which it is hoped will begin in the 1985/1986 academic year.

The aim is to enable mature students to gain maximum exemption for any existing qualifications both at undergraduate and postgraduate level, and to allow students a far greater choice of provision.

All the London polytechnics, along with London, City and Brunel universities are to participate, and the OU will provide a distance learning element.

Under the terms of the scheme, students would be awarded a credit rating for their previous qualifications, and could then go on to take courses or modules at a number of institutions, according to their individual needs.

When a programme of study had been worked out for the student he or she would be formally registered and a record of credits accumulated built up by the CNA.

The council plans an advisory board, drawn from the associated institutions to oversee the whole experiment. The board would also act as an appeal court to decide upon any complex issues of credit rating for previous qualifications.

Eventually the CNAA intends that the scheme would become self-financing. Initially, the cost to students would be a £20 consultation fee. If the student then decided to embark on a programme of study he or she would then pay a further registration fee of £49.

Discussions are under way with the Department of Education and Science about grant support for students, most of whom are likely to be part-timers. But there is a particular problem relating to full-time students who wished to study at more than one institution. Under current regulations they would not be eligible for mandatory grants.

go along with a reduction in student intake will have very serious consequences for teaching standards."

Although South Bank Polytechnic indicated earlier in the summer that it would be able to avoid redundancies despite the reduced ILEA budget for 1985, it has warned the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education that the effects of rate capping may lead to job losses.

This week's meeting, at the request of the polytechnic management, is intended to warn the union of a "cloud on the horizon" created by the CNAA's consultative document on the impact of rate capping. Neither, however, has argued that it is premature to talk about job losses for 1985/86.

Irish irony

Sir, - Solutions to Irish problems are rarely as facile as leader writers sometimes assume (THES, October 26). Cross border cooperation in higher education, especially the student movement, is a good idea. But before southern students are invited up to Belfast, Derry, Coleraine and Jordanstown a careful assessment of the possible costs, both social and economic, will be needed to be made. We wholeheartedly supported the Leverhulme call to widen access to higher education institutions. In Northern Ireland in the last 15 years significant gains have been made by previously disadvantaged groups, in particular Catholics, women and students from working class backgrounds.

As we have argued elsewhere (Studies in Higher Education, volume 9, 1984) these categories are currently under threat from the increased competition for places. It would be an irony indeed if largely middle class entrants from the south were to replace northern working class Catholic students.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT CORMACK,
Queen's University, Belfast,
ROBERT OSBORNE,
University of Ulster.

Business schools

Sir, - I would like to reply to Owen Surridge's article "British schools criticized" (THES, September 28).

The direction of the causal relationship between the "complicity of business schools" and "the distrust of the Master of Business Administration established by much of British industry" is difficult to isolate and hence the allocation of blame to either side unhelpful.

Many of the better business schools have close relationships with firms within different industries so that candidates and intending employers are made aware of the reality of very differing career prospects between industries. On the other hand, companies proposing to sponsor a candidate need to be aware of the strength of the signal they are giving their employees; that is of some kind of commitment to the employee's future development. A successful MBA graduate will expect recognition of their effort and intellectual achievement. This will be frustrated by a return to an out-of-date job specification. Recognition of achievement is particularly relevant to a future employing company for MBAs and is akin to the early problems of graduate entry.

To some extent the emergence of part-time programmes is helping the relationship. Candidates who physically have to work in both camps are a catalyst for the exchange of ideas that will reduce the complicity of academic institutions and the distrust of British companies. I hope so.

Yours faithfully,
JULIET SHEPPARD,
Course director Part-time MBA,
Kingston Regional Management Centre,
Kingston Polytechnic.

American troops lending support to Britain

Allied power

Sir, - Your correspondent Kenneth Burgh (THES, letters October 12) certainly proves that Britain, thanks to her arts education, still leads the world in mass-production of clichés ("straining at gnats and swallowing camels; following false gods; holding nations in fee"); he also demonstrates that even in our present predicament, at the end of more than a century of industrial decline and dependent on the wasting short-term asset of North Sea oil, our national capacity for smug self-congratulation and illusion remains as formidable as ever.

For in both world wars powerful allies saved us from our own industrial and diplomatic incompetence. To telegraph it, before 1914 the Liberal Cabinet evaded the firm alliance with France which might have deterred Germany, while allowing military understandings to crystallize which meant that in the crisis of July-August 1914 Britain was drawn both into war and also a commitment to fight alongside the French Army on the Western Front.

Before 1939 the "civility" of British Cabinets with regard to such fantasies as the League of Nations, the British Empire and world disarmament led us into a war which the Chiefs of Staff said that we could only

win if it were a long one, and the Treasury said we could only afford it if it were a short one. This dilemma ended in national bankruptcy by the eve of Lend-Lease in 1941. What political nous. What an advertisement for "collectability".

In terms of the waging of war itself, France and Russia held the line from 1914 to 1916, and America decided the issue in 1918. In the second world war Russia and America, above all Russia, bore the main brunt in bringing down Germany; America brought down Japan; and Britain on her own in 1940/41 could only manage colonial campaigns against the Italians. Thereafter she was an auxiliary of waning strength. In terms of industrial production there is simply no question that in both world wars Britain was critically dependent on American technology and American industrial resources.

Finally Kenneth Burgh should note the publication dates of my *The Collapse of British Power* (1972) and *Paul Kennedy's The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery* (1976), and the references in Professor Kennedy's book (and later works) to my own book indicating agreement with my broad thesis.

Yours faithfully,
CORRELLI BARNETT,
Churchill College,
Cambridge.

Brought to book

Sir, - Given the amount of space you generously allowed the reviewer of my book, *Director of Labour* (THES, October 19), it is unfortunate that, despite this, he should seriously misrepresent the nature of my arguments.

In his first paragraph, Willmott claims that the book is about the way households participate in and draw upon the formal, the informal and the household or communal economies. This is the very position that I was attempting to demolish: I did, indeed set out that argument only to go on in Chapter 5 to show that there is only one economy but that individuals and households can be engaged in different forms of work. I suggested that a separate, parallel economy might exist in Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union but in Britain attempts to distinguish separate economies simply confused the issue. I argued that it was untrue

fruitful to focus on the social relations in which distinctive forms of work were embedded.

Second, Willmott picks up one of my conclusions - that busy people do more of all forms of work - and implies that this rather banal statement is my "most important empirical conclusion" for which I provide inadequate explanations. I cannot believe that Peter Willmott read the final chapter of the book in which I engage with Gershuny, Gorz, Mingione and others who have explored the way change in contemporary society relates to the way all forms of work get done and the way ordinary people make sense of their world. I discussed the importance of privatization of the public sector, the shift towards the domestic provision of goods and services based on technological innovation and, above all, I focused on a distinctive value system which I called the "household economy".

Letters for publication should arrive by Tuesday morning. They should be as short as possible and written on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to cut down any letter. If necessary, the letter will be cut down.

The serious policy implication that arises from my work is that, whereas in the past households could fall back on other forms of work when opportunities for wage labour were reduced, this is no longer possible for most of those who are unemployed. My attempt to look in more detail at the way households hold together at the way households are intended to provide some help for those coming to terms with the reorganization of the divisions of labour we see going on around us.

Yours sincerely,
R. E. PAHL,
Research professor in sociology,
University of Kent.

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DON'S DIARY

SUNDAY

My first morning run since moving to Glasgow six weeks ago. The west end of the city boasts magnificent nineteenth century terraces and elegant Edwardian tenements, many recently re-roofed and stone-cleaned. Kelvingrove Park looks particularly beautiful in the autumn sunshine and this is some compensation for lack of breath and aching legs. Drop into my local delicatessen, open like many shops - on Sundays. I am again amazed at the helpfulness of the shop assistants. Glaswegians have certainly lived up to their reputation for hospitality and friendliness. Even more striking is that in spite of the ravages of unemployment, the city is regaining its self confidence; after years of economic and industrial defeatism, it is fighting back.

Magnificent as the Burrell collection is, it must not be allowed to overshadow the civic collections housed in the Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery: these are worth visiting any Sunday afternoon. While Titian's *Christ and the Adulteress* - still, incidentally, ascribed to Giorgione - and Dali's *Christ of Saint John of the Cross* are perhaps its most famous pictures, for me the strength of the collection lies in the lovely French Impressionists and a group of stunning Neapolitan *secento* paintings. Either of the Salvador Rosa landscapes alone "vaut le voyage".

MONDAY

While Glasgow may be miles better, I hope the University of Strathclyde is, at least, metres ahead. Throughout its history, Strathclyde has had very close links with the city and the campus lies between the commercial centre and the magnificent medieval cathedral. The university has always thrived on the challenges wrought by new ideas and new technologies and while, of course, facing similar financial problems as other universities, there is a refreshing optimism.

The law school reflects the general philosophy of Strathclyde. While committed to the liberal values associated with the traditional study of law, the school is ready to adapt to new approaches to the subject. Thus colleagues are currently engaged on important sociological research into the effectiveness of legislation; and while there is already a course on law and computers, the school hopes to develop the use of computers in law teaching. But, as yet, the formal lecture is not redundant, and much of the day is spent in preparing a sequence of lectures for my ordinary class in family law.

TUESDAY

The first meeting of the honours class in family law begins quietly enough with an outline of the course. Controversy soon arises when I suggest that students should introduce future seminars by reading a short paper. The pros and cons of this approach are discussed by the group. The proposition is eventually accepted and to my delight one student generously volunteers to deliver a paper at our meeting a fortnight hence. The loc has been broken and I feel that this class is going to be fun. The students are clearly enthusiastic and there is a happy mixture of the Scots seriousness of purpose and sense of humour.

WEDNESDAY

Tolstoy's observation that "all happy families are alike but an unhappy family is unhappy after its own fashion", has no truth for law departments operating in the current financial situation; their difficulties are depressingly similar. The most serious problem is undoubtedly the effect of cuts on the quality of the

strains on the holdings of law libraries. It is not sufficiently appreciated outside legal circles that the collections of statutes and law reports constitute the primary materials on which legal scholars work; cut these and a law department cannot function.

The situation is even more worrying at Strathclyde where our present holdings are limited, meeting the needs of undergraduates only with difficulty. The law school and the university are acutely aware of the problem. Indeed, last year, some part-time teachers of the Diploma in Legal Practice waived a part of their fees and donated the money to the law library. As a result of their generosity, I am able this morning to order basic texts for the course on conflicts of law.

THURSDAY

It was a pleasant surprise to find myself among no less than 40 or so new members of staff attending a one-day introduction to the university. This course was an excellent idea. It was particularly useful to have a lecture on the committee structure within the university as well as the opportunity to talk to key figures in the administration. Most important of all, this was an occasion to meet colleagues in other departments. It is all too easy for them to become isolated in their own discipline and forget that they are part of the wider community of scholars.

At a reception this evening, the participants on the course discuss their first few days at Strathclyde. I suggest that my most important achievement to date was successfully to assemble the metal coat and hat stand in my room. Failure in this task might well have been regarded by colleagues as a singularly unfortunate indication of my general intellectual and administrative competence. The conversation then turns to other issues: the difficulty of finding good lecturers and dentists, the idiosyncrasies of Scottish conveyancing and the quite remarkable number of computerized auto-banks which are used with obvious - if surprising - relish by every sector of Glaswegian society.

FRIDAY

Today was spent correcting page proofs of the October issue of the *Law Quarterly Review* which celebrates its centenary this year. A leading legal journal in the common law world, the *Law Quarterly Review* has, nevertheless, always accepted material on Scots law. I hope that in spite of my move northwards, I shall be able to continue to contribute notes on current Scottish legal developments.

To the Theatre Royal - the home of Scottish Opera - but where this evening Scottish Ballet is performing Peter Darrell's version of *Cinderella*. The sets and costumes are pretty, the music - by Rossini - is delightful and the company dance Darrell's effective choreography with enthusiasm. For me, the occasion is memorable for the presence of Elaine MacDonald as Cinderella.

SATURDAY

The weekend provides a chance to continue the search for furniture and plenishments for my newly acquired flat. Today the objective is a couple of dining room chairs and I make my way to the salesroom with eager anticipation. Arriving there my eye is caught by a small oil, a Scottish seascape, and a nineteenth century watercolour, simply described as of the "coastline" and I emerge extremely attracted and emerge two hours later, the pictures under my arm but *sans* the chairs.

My wanderings take me to Dumbarton Road. There is a pub at every corner, litter on the pavements, meat pies in butcher shop windows; some things, at least, have not changed in Glasgow since my schoolboy days. Resisting further sentimental reminiscences, I hurry home to Desert Island Discs and supper. I then give some thought to the prospect of writing an article for the *Scottish Law Journal*, my deliberations aided by a glass of Macallan's Glenlivet.

J. M. Thomson

The author has recently taken up a chair of law at the University of Strathclyde.

Polys to share biotech cash

by John O'Leary

Five polytechnics have been selected from a field of 20 to share £280,000 set aside by the National Advisory Body for the first public sector initiative in biotechnology.

The money will be taken from the £620m confirmed this week as the size of the advanced further education pool for 1985/86, rather than representing an additional allocation from the Government as with the NAB's previous initiative on information technology. This should enable an annual allocation to be made to build up biotechnology in the polytechnics.

An officers' group supported by experts in the field, after visiting the institutions bidding for a share of the

money, decided that there was none which could be described as centres of strength in biotechnology. But six polytechnics were nominated as centres for development.

Of them, two, in London and the North-east of England were given the lion's share. The London Centre for Biotechnology, established between the Central London and South Bank polytechnics, has been given £115,000, and Teesside and Sunderland polytechnics receive £125,000. The remaining £40,000 is going to Hatfield Polytechnic to support work considered unique in biochemistry.

The unlucky candidate in the final six was North, which proposed a link with Nottingham University. Its plan was considered insufficiently developed, but will be considered again next year, together with a joint proposal from Plymouth and Bristol Polytechnics, and single proposals from Lancashire, Portsmouth, Coventry and Liverpool polytechnics.

The report, approved at this week's meeting of the NAB committee, also stressed the need for further work in staff development and in the development of collaborative links with industry. Mr John Bevan, the NAB secretary, said that a cautious approach had been adopted for the new venture but it was hoped that more institutions would be brought into the exercise in future years.

Cuts force arts centre into new role

A dramatic shift of emphasis for Sussex University's prestigious Gardner arts centre is being discussed with local authorities.

Although the centre has maintained its programme despite the cuts in university funding, partly through fund-raising projects, its scope for innovation and activity has been sapped, according to a consultative document circulated by the university.

It also faces an increasingly severe financial crisis, with box-office receipts adversely affected and further economies impractical within the centre's present policies.

Funds for 1984/85 are forecast to fall short of the centre's basic running and operational costs, and the "green paper" warns: "Unless means are found to remedy a deteriorating situation, there will have to be a cessation of most of the present activities by the middle of 1985."

A university working party established to find ways out of the crisis has suggested that the centre should concentrate on fewer themes with increased emphasis on dance, currently running at about 25 performances a year, and music. But it says that other activities should not be precluded, although the approach to theatre in general and to the visual arts would be "limited and selective".

Greater collaboration with local authorities in the area is being sought, and the working party expected to meet next week to consider responses from East Sussex County Council and Brighton Borough Council.

The involvement of the local authorities in the centre's projected new role is crucial. The report recommends a new emphasis on aiding the country's education and practical arts activity, with dance workshops and performances for schools, schoolteachers' workshops, outreach work, and activity holidays based on dance and music.

East Sussex is already to contribute £1,300 to the centre in 1984/85, with £8,500 from the borough council. The university remains the largest source of revenue, with direct and indirect subsidies reaching £113,500.

Under the plan the commitment from outside sources must rise from its present level of £39,000 a year, of which less than £10,000 comes from the local authorities, to about £75,000.

Soccer scholars in a different league

Education will be refreshing the parts that other services cannot reach for a group of football players in Salford next week when they embark on a new course designed to introduce them to the licensing trade.

The one-day-a-week course at Salford College of Technology is the result of discussions between the college and the Football Further Education and Vocational Training Society, which advises professional footballers approaching the end of their soccer careers on training opportunities in other fields.

About 16 to 20 professional players are expected to enrol. They will include Jeff Woodlands from Manchester United, Alan Taylor, formerly of West Ham and now with Burnley and Barry Powell, an ex-Derby player now at Burnley.

The course, which is supported over a year by the Football Further Education and Vocational Training Society, will cover all aspects of the

Cambridge faces delay on admissions reform

by Paul Flather

Cambridge University colleges still face several hurdles in their plan to introduce a new entrance exam that is equally acceptable to both state and private school applicants.

The colleges are discussing proposals for a new sixth-term entrance exam modelled on the existing S level (scholarship) to be taken alongside A levels. This would replace the current exam taken in the fourth or seventh term of the sixth form.

A meeting of college representatives last week agreed that there were still problems about when the new exam would be taken and about securing cooperation from exam boards and other universities.

Colleges have agreed the exam will be based on the same syllabus as A levels, but they have not decided whether it should become the only route of entry for school-leavers.

The continuing discussions mean that reforms cannot apply to new students before 1987, which will leave Cambridge out of line with reformed Oxford entry procedures.

Oxford has decided to abolish the post A level entrance exam. From next year applicants will have to either sit an entrance exam in the fourth term, or put in a conditional offer of some sort based on

independent and neutral focal point for interactive video whose applications are still largely unexplored.

Lord Lucas, under secretary of state at the DTI emphasized on opening the centre the contribution IAV could make to industry, training and education.

"Britain needs to take the initiative in developing interactive video technology. If we make a determined effort now to show what we are doing, this is a race where we can be among the winners. The opening of this centre today is an important and welcome step forward," he said.

The centre's objective is to facilitate the exchange of information, advice and experience of interactive video providers and users of interactive materials, as well as promote cooperation between firms with complementary skills and expertise in the different aspects of IAV.

The NIVC, which is headed by Mr Angus Doulton, is to be the first

Karen Gold on the Commons debate on the development of higher education

Quality and cost-effectiveness were the keywords of Government policy on higher education, secretary of state for education and science Sir Keith Joseph told the House of Commons when opening its debate on the future development of higher education.

The Government accepted that "more efficient" was not synonymous with "cheaper" and that there was a point where it was not possible to cut costs without lowering standards. But as well as encouraging efficiency, the Government wanted universities and other higher education institutions "to inch... towards a larger contribution to their funds from the private sector" he said.

Every step towards private funding was "a step towards the greater reality of academic freedom and real independence."

The Government's Green Paper on higher education, due in the new year, would contain statements of policy and proposals for comment. They would not be a blueprint for the next 20 years,

Rupert and the red faces

Sir Keith Joseph was a man racked in his soul over spending cuts, his Labour opposite number Giles Radice told the House. At the time Sir Keith had his glasses off and his feet up next to the despatch box. But then it was Friday.

Friday is the day the House of Commons starts work at the same time as the rest of the country. Consequently it is empty. For the first higher education debate in years, there were MPs eager to speak yapping up like pin-striped daisies all over the green benches: up to 60 of them. Almost full. For a Friday, of course.

And much of the debate was consensus stuff, sustaining the Robbins principle (the old one that is) supporting continuing education and research; improving standards. Educational input came in the form of two lectures: art history and philosophy from Mr Brian Sedgemoor (Labour, Hackney South and Shoreditch) in a defence of threatened art colleges, who spanned Nietzsche, Hans Kung and Rupert Bear; and modern economics from Mr David Amess (Conservative, Reddon) who said that since the increase in graduate unemployment,

graduates had become realistic in looking for jobs and were taking them at every level. Presumably cleaners, porters, stamp-lickers...

But most MPs seemed to be there to save the Open University. Dry Tory after dry Tory stood up to bash the OU. It could be to the Government as the Nacods almost were to the National Coal Board, said Mr George Walden (Conservative, Buckingham). In other words, embarrassing.

Lots of things can be embarrassing. Particularly little things like names, titles and acronyms. Has Sir Keith now explained to Sir Norman Lindop that he does not really think he is still director of Hatfield Polytechnic, despite saying he was during the debate? Has he explained it to the present director of Hatfield Polytechnic?

Did Mrs Angela Rumbold (Conservative, Mitcham and Morden) really think she was on the Committee of the National Advisory Board in her previous existence as leader of Kingston education authority? Who or what is the University Grants Commission? I think we should be told.

Ms Victoria Fisher, convener of the AUT national women's committee, told the meeting at Heriot-Watt University that half the staff on short term contracts in universities were female.

Their statutory rights meant they should be entitled to maternity pay, and have the right to return to work, but there were problems if a contract ended during the period of leave.

One delegate said that when she was about to take maternity leave, the grant awarding body informally told her supervisor that they would not accept a six month break, and she had taken the minimum leave.

Ms Fisher added that researchers on short term contracts had to rely on patronage for more work, and since most supervisors were male, this could mean women were vulnerable to sexual harassment.

Delegates expressed concern that women were still not being appointed to senior posts. An Edinburgh University survey showed that nearly 40 per cent of postgraduates were female, but only 12 per cent of staff. Over a five year period to 1983, five women and 53 men had been appointed to professorships, and two women and 16 men to personal chairs.

Ms Fisher said the criteria for promotion did not often reflect the full contribution made by a member of staff, and the answer was to change the criteria. Evidence from the Australian universities showed that men published more than women, while a far higher proportion of women were engaged in higher quality research.

Another issue which greatly concerned the AUT was that of pension rights. Ms Fisher said the universities had been outrageous and had "stonewalled totally" on introducing pension rights which treated the widows and widowers equally.

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How good and how much?

but a framework for planning within the objectives of quality and cost-effectiveness.

Since the Conservatives took office in 1979, the numbers and age participation rate of students had increased. The Government now expected numbers to remain constant until 1990, falling after that.

The Government valued the contribution of the humanities and arts as much as science, technology and medicine, he said. But the need for more science and engineering students did not justify additional resources, particularly since the University Grants Committee's decision to fund science departments more selectively.

The reductions of more per student, and the increase in student numbers in the public sector of higher education had been possible "because

the staff-student ratio in the local authority higher education sector was so relatively luxurious - about 8:1 he said. Some modest increase in SSRs might still be possible in some institutions but not on the same scale, he said.

Mr Giles Radice (Labour education spokesman) said that the Labour Party welcomed the UGC and National Advisory Body proposal for a redefinition of the Robbins principle to include "ability to benefit" as a qualification for higher education. More in the past had not meant worse, he said. But the Labour Party could not be committed to reversing every Conservative cut.

The cuts in university grants between 1980 and 1984 meant that 11,000 to 12,000 qualified young people were turned away every year. This year there might be 15,000, he said. Over

2,000 academic posts had been lost, promotion prospects have dried up and in many cases departmental morale had collapsed.

"The universities are living from hand to mouth without the ability to plan ahead or the flexibility to adapt to change," he said. Labour also wanted the UGC to be far more open, better staffed and more representative, and a higher education council to be established to debate it as a whole.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Conservative, Cambridge) asked if Britain's research was properly funded. Capital expenditure needed to be increased, while short-term research contracts reduced the commitment of research staff and hampered research programmes, he said.

Mr Guy Barnett (Conservative, Greenwich) observed that the subject of overseas students had been omitted from Sir Keith's speech and was hardly mentioned in the UGC and NAB policy documents.

Mr William Benyon (Conservative, Milton Keynes) was one of many members to mention the proposed £5m cut in Government funding for the Open University, which is in his constituency. The OU, which is twice as cost effective as conventional universities and of international reputation, could not be treated like a conventional university, he said. "It is a false economy to inflict such a damaging and crippling blow for the sake of £5m."

Mr Donald Stewart (Scottish National Party, Western Isles) said that Scottish education was planned piecemeal, and a Scottish UGC with all the Scottish universities represented on it was needed.

Mr Clement Freud (Liberal, Cambridgeshire NE) said that the public sector should no longer be treated as a poor relation. It had pioneered ways to widen access, and the Secretary of State should spend more time, energy, and pride in discussing it.

Mr David Amess (Conservative, Basildon) warned that increasing public expenditure to pay for higher education might crush the entrepreneur who paid for it. Had all savings been found?

Mr Derek Fatchett (Labour, Leeds Central) warned that the decline in postgraduate students was destroying the seed corn of future research. There were cuts in technicians and in research council funding.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Labour spokesman for higher education) asked why the Government needed to take away tenure from academics. Did it envisage a major contraction in higher education? Cuts were affecting departments, while present student grant levels put standards and access at risk. Why had the Government cut university extramural departments and the Workers' Educational Association in the climate of encouraging continuing education, he asked.

Mr Peter Brooke, under secretary for education and science, replying to the debate, said the Government's decision on tenure was not related to any immediate plans for future contraction. He defended the NAB against accusations of secrecy: it was an open system, he said. Universities and polytechnics responding to staff cuts had gained encouragement and improved morale from coping with them, he said.

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AUT women highlight problems of short-term contracts

by Olga Wojtas

The difficulties faced by university staff on short term contracts are exacerbated in the case of women, the first regional women's meeting of the Association of University Teachers (Scotland) was told.

Ms Victoria Fisher, convener of the AUT national women's committee, told the meeting at Heriot-Watt University that half the staff on short term contracts in universities were female.

Their statutory rights meant they should be entitled to maternity pay, and have the right to return to work, but there were problems if a contract ended during the period of leave.

One delegate said that when she was about to take maternity leave, the grant awarding body informally told her supervisor that they would not accept a six month break, and she had taken the minimum leave.

Ms Fisher added that researchers on short term contracts had to rely on patronage for more work, and since most supervisors were male, this could mean women were vulnerable to sexual harassment.

Delegates expressed concern that women were still not being appointed to senior posts. An Edinburgh University survey showed that nearly 40 per cent of postgraduates were female, but only 12 per cent of staff. Over a five year period to 1983, five women and 53 men had been appointed to professorships, and two women and 16 men to personal chairs.

Ms Fisher said the criteria for promotion did not often reflect the full contribution made by a member of staff, and the answer was to change the criteria. Evidence from the Australian universities showed that men published more than women, while a far higher proportion of women were engaged in higher quality research.

Another issue which greatly concerned the AUT was that of pension rights. Ms Fisher said the universities had been outrageous and had "stonewalled totally" on introducing pension rights which treated the widows and widowers equally.

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overseas news

Doctors give warning on new college

from D. B. Udalgama

COLOMBO Prospective medical students and their parents have been warned by the Jaffna Medical Association against enrolling at the proposed private medical college in the Sri Lankan city until its viability has been established and a proper prospectus issued.

It says it is "perturbed" about the project, adding: "We feel it our bounden duty to safeguard students from not only following a doubtful course and ending in frustration, but also losing at the same time the chance of applying for other courses of studies."

The association said many doctors with postgraduate qualifications were needed as professors and lecturers, and it was unlikely that these requirements could be met by the college in the near future. Further, no medical graduate could practise without registration by the Medical Council of Sri Lanka and this would be granted only if it was satisfied with the standard of undergraduate teaching and training.

The requirements for the proper training of medical graduates were many and varied, including well-equipped buildings, adequate staff and coverage of the main clinical subjects such as pathology, medicine and surgery. No private hospital in Jaffna, says the association, has the facilities to train medical students or even nurses.

The Jaffna College of Higher Studies, which is promoting the project, applied to the ministry for higher education for approval of the proposed medical college. The ministry replied that its approval was unnecessary because it understood the college would not be preparing local degrees.

US report blames 'failure to motivate'

from Deborah Kasouf

WASHINGTON

High drop-out rates and declining enrolments in American colleges and universities reflect a failure by those institutions to motivate their students, according to a major new study sponsored by the US department of education.

The report, prepared for the National Institute of Education by a panel of seven prominent educators, states that the one out of eight "highly able" high school seniors chooses not to attend college, and only half of those who do enrol complete their studies.

Between 1964 and 1982, underclassmen's scores on the Graduate Record Examination declined in 11 of the 15 subject-area tests, and the report points to this decline as evidence that academic standards at the nation's colleges and universities are declining as well.

The panel, chaired by Mr Kenneth Mortimer, a professor of higher education and public administration at Pennsylvania State University, criticizes universities for failing to keep students' interest or giving them any sense of the intellectual achievement they are expected to attain.

Thai arrested for royal remarks

Mr Sulak Sivaraksa, one of Thailand's most distinguished scholars, has been arrested and charged for allegedly making derogatory remarks about members of the Thai royal family (now dead), in a book *Unmasking Thai Society*.

His trial will be held in camera by a military court on November 10, and there is no appeal.

Synchrotron decision is welcomed

from David Dickson

PARIS

The French government's decision to build the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility in Grenoble has been greeted with satisfaction by British scientists.

Designed to provide an intense beam of hard X-rays which can be used to analyse the molecular structure of both organic and inorganic substances, it will be an expanded version of the Synchrotron Radiation Source opened recently by the Science and Engineering Research Council at its Daresbury laboratories in England.

Plans for the European facility have been under discussion for the past few years, and have been coordinated by the Strasbourg-based European Science Foundation. At an estimated cost of about £100m, it had been clear from an early stage that it made sense to share the bill between several European countries.

Britain, however, given the general squeeze on the science budget, and in particular the difficulties that this had

created in providing even adequate operating funds for its own SRF, has made it clear that although it wants to be involved in the operation of the new machine, it is not at present in the position to make a substantial contribution to its construction.

In contrast, the scientific communities in both France, and, more recently, West Germany have expressed their enthusiasm for contributing to a device which is becoming an increasingly popular tool in a wide variety of research disciplines. Earlier this year, the two governments agreed in principle to share the bulk of these construction costs, with additional funding raised if possible from other member countries of the European Economic Community.

The last question to be resolved was that of the site. Four candidates put themselves forward in Germany but the German government accepted that the machine should be built in France, on condition that the French government provide support for a new super-synchrotron wind tunnel for aerodynamic research in Germany.

On both counts, Grenoble's candidacy was strongly supported by officials from Britain's SERC, and in the end they seem to have convinced the French government as well.

an area the report calls "one of the weakest links" in the education of college students.

Noting that 41 per cent of faculty members teach only part time, the panel recommends that academic administrators consolidate part-time teaching positions into as many full-time faculty positions as possible.

The panel also urges education to develop objectives for what students must learn before graduating and to set courses accordingly. "Many students enter colleges with only vague notions of what undergraduate education is all about, where it is supposed to lead and what their institutions expect of them."

The presidents of five national education groups took issue with some of the report's criticisms, but added that they hope "Americans will awaken to the fact that while higher education is healthy, it has problems and needs help."

In response to the report's criticism of increasingly vocational-oriented curricula, Mr Allen Ostar, president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, said colleges will need help from the business community to entice students to take more liberal arts courses.

A centre for the hungry world

by Thomas Land

Work has begun on the establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology after fierce competition over its siting. It is the first such institution to be devoted specifically to the agricultural, public health and industrial needs of the hungry world.

A compromise over the site of the training and research institution was reached at the end of four negotiating sessions held by an international planning committee of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna. The centre will comprise two principal components and several affiliated scientific units.

One component, to be set up in Delhi by early 1987, will be concerned with agriculture and human and animal health. The second component in Trieste, which is expected to open by September 1986, will be involved in work on protein engineering, energy and industrial microbiology.

In addition, several countries including Egypt, Tunisia, Pakistan, Thailand and Spain are expected to set up affiliated major scientific centres.

To stimulate interest among the academic community, UNIDO is to recruit a panel of 10 top scientific advisers from the various relevant disciplines to advise on the work programme. It will be served by a project leader and executive secretary to be based at UNIDO's headquarters in Vienna who will also attend to day-to-day issues and generally assist in the establishment and operation of the institution.

In a related development, two Canadian universities are also to establish a biotechnology research centre under the auspices of the UN for the benefit of the developing regions. It is to draw on the experience of the University of Guelph in agricultural sciences and the expertise of the University of Waterloo with computers, the biological sciences and engineering to conduct research on fermentation and biomass energy conversion.

Originally Canada was expected to be chosen as the host for UNIDO's biotechnological institution but at the first sign of international rivalry the Canadian government politely withdrew and decided instead to build its own national gen-tech institute. The Guelph-Waterloo project represents

the scaled down international component of the Canadian scheme, which involves cooperation with the UN University in a data-exchange programme.

The UNIDO project is sponsored by more than 30 governments, many universities, the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study and the Club de Genève. The idea of establishing a gen-tech institute for the hungry world goes back to 1981 when UNIDO convened a meeting of leading scientists to explore the possibilities. They agreed that among the initial tasks of the centre should be studies to further the development of a new malaria vaccine, self-fertilizing wheat and cheap energy derived from waste materials.

UNIDO's original estimates called for an investment of \$44m to cover the capital and operational costs of the institute during its first five years. But Italy alone has pledged \$37m for siting half the institute in Trieste and India another \$19m for placing the other half in Delhi. And the countries planning to establish affiliated research centres have also made "generous" financial offers in return for the privilege of association, says UNIDO.



One for the album. Visiting students are caught for posterity by the Royal Holloway College where they are on exchange programmes. This year there are 16 students from the United States and others from Japan and West Germany.

Universities fail to open

from Abraham Rabinovich

JERUSALEM

Three of Israel's major universities, which were to begin their academic year this week have postponed their opening by two weeks because of spending uncertainty.

The Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv University and Ben Gurion University of the Negev in Beer-sheva, have not yet been informed by the government whether their budgets for the year have been approved.

Two other universities, Bar-Ilan and Haifa have not yet decided what to do. Only the Technion in Haifa, Israel's major engineering institution, has announced that it would open scheduled today despite its financial difficulties which include an accumulated deficit of \$8m and an expected deficit of another \$10m in the coming year. A spokesman for the institution said postponement would do irreparable harm to the curriculum and that the decision to open was taken "with a view to the Technion's responsibility to its students and to the needs of the economy".

Death ruling

from Carolyn Dempster

JOHANNESBURG

Ideological differences between two of South Africa's key black student organizations are increasingly resulting in blatant and sometimes violent confrontation on ethnic and other university campuses.

The most recent incident occurred this week at the ethnic black University of the North (Turfloop) situated in the homeland of Lebowa.

The Azanian Students' Organization (AZASO) espouses a multifacial philosophy and is fully supportive of the Popular United Democratic Front movement and the Freedom Charter

drawn up by the Congress of the people in 1955.

The Azanian Students' Movement (AZASM) clings to the black consciousness philosophy as propounded by founder Steve Biko and promotes the ideal of a collective black leadership.

Both organizations claim wide support at Turfloop. The clash occurred when AZASM publicity secretary, Kabelo Lengane arrived to address a meeting to commemorate the banning of 17 black organizations and two black newspapers in a state clampdown in October 1977.

He was met by a crowd of antagonistic students who forced him to shout

Enrolment reaches new peak

from Deborah Kasouf

WASHINGTON

Large increases in the number of both women and older students in American colleges over the past decade have pushed higher education enrolment figures to a record high, according to a US Census Bureau report.

Total higher education enrolment rose nearly a third over ten years, from 8.3 million students in 1972 to a record 10.9 million in 1982, according to the report.

Nearly four-fifths of that increase was due to the sharp rise in the number of women students - so sharp that women now outnumber men on the nation's campuses. In 1982 women constituted 52 per cent of all college students, compared to 43 per cent in 1972, the report says.

The census figures, gathered every ten years, also show that more than half of the increase was among students aged over 25. The increase in the number of older women, in particular, constituted almost 44 per cent of the total growth.

The proportion of men aged 14 years to 24 years old enrolled in colleges and universities fell from 40 per cent in 1972 to 32 per cent in 1982.

Enrolment growth at two-year colleges was more than double the growth at four-year institutions. The total number of undergraduates in two-year colleges rose 58 per cent from 1972/82, to reach a total of three million students. During the same period, enrolments in four-year schools grew by 20 per cent to total 6.1 million students in 1982.

In addition to absorbing half of the growth in undergraduate enrolments during the decade, two-year institutions attracted the largest number of part-time students.

In 1982, 42 per cent of the students at two-year colleges attended part-time, while part-time students accounted for less than 17 per cent of the undergraduate enrolment at four-year institutions.

The total number of part-time students attending the nation's colleges and universities rose 75 per cent, from 1.3 million in 1972 to 2.3 million in 1982.

First-rate students to stay

by Geoffrey Parkins

Complaints from Malaysian universities that they are receiving only second-rate sponsored students after the best are creamed off for overseas have prompted a change in the country's education policy.

A senior official said that, in direct response to the universities, the education ministry had decided that from next year a mixture of first and second-rate students would be distributed between home and overseas universities. This was thought to be fairer to both local universities and students.

In support of the move, deputy education minister Bujong Haji Ullis said that academic excellence should not be the only significant criterion in student selection. Many students who had not reached standards of academic excellence might nonetheless have a well-rounded education and excel in extracurricular pursuits.

In line with the policy, 58 Mara Junior Science College students who recently failed their A levels at Sekolah Sri Inai in Ipoh will be sent to British universities next year. Rural development minister Datuk Sanusi Junid said in Kuching, Sarawak, where most of the students come from, that they were capable and the main reason for failing the examinations was their weakness in English and a shortage of time to complete the course. The students had apparently completed an 18-month course in ten months. The minister said he was confident that these "weaknesses" would be overcome now the students were in British universities.

Reports that the Sekolah Sri Inai had inadequate facilities and poor teaching standards have been denied by senior administrative staff and students at the school. Enik Sabri Shamsuddin, the administration manager of the private Sri Inai Educational Services company which runs the school, said the Associated Examining Board in Britain and the London University Board had expressed their satisfaction with the facilities available in the school. However, a number of students felt that, while teachers were dedicated and well-qualified, they were young and inexperienced, and there was a chronic shortage of books.

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Americans worried by the costs of college

Nearly 85 per cent of Americans polled

in a recent survey are worried about their ability to finance a college education. And in the light of rapidly rising college costs and uncertainty over levels of federal student aid funding during the past four years, their fears would seem well-founded.

According to the survey conducted by the Group Attitudes Corporation for a number of higher education associations, nearly 80 per cent of those polled said rising costs may put higher education out of their reach, and approximately three-quarters claimed that only low-interest student loans and federal grants would make a college education possible.

Over the past four years, college costs have risen a dramatic 47 per cent in public schools and 48 per cent in private schools, according to the American Council on Education with many colleges raising their fees at

twice the rate of inflation.

Just ten years ago, the average annual cost to an undergraduate at a four-year institution was \$2,365 at a public college and \$3,860 at a private school. Now the typical public college student spends \$6,052 according to ACE estimates, while undergraduates at some private institutions, such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, paid up to \$16,000.

The Reagan administration came into office four years ago vowing to curb the growth of student aid programmes, but Congress has repeatedly rejected almost all of the student aid cuts advanced by the administration.

Currently, three million students participate in the GSL programme, according to Department of Education figures, and the demand for the low-interest loans has shown a substantial increase.

According to the National Institute of Independent Colleges, 59 per cent

of dependent undergraduate aid recipients secured GSL's in the 1983/84 academic year as compared to 23 per cent four years ago.

Approximately 2.8 million students currently receive Pell grants, according to Education Department figures, and Congress recently increased the maximum grant from \$1,900 to \$2,100.

However, the real value of a Pell grant at the bursar's office has been reduced. The average Pell grant for low-income students rose 28 per cent over the past four years while the cost of college rose 47 per cent during the same period.

In recent campaign appearances President Ronald Reagan has told college audiences he would increase Pell grants and federally guaranteed student loans. His democratic opponent, Walter Mondale, has consistently voiced his support for increases in student aid.

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Black rivalry leads to violent campus confrontations

from Carolyn Dempster

JOHANNESBURG

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The most recent incident occurred this week at the ethnic black University of the North (Turfloop) situated in the homeland of Lebowa.

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He was met by a crowd of antagonistic students who forced him to shout

the slogans of the UDF and indicate his support for the freedom charter.

The ideological gulf has widened over the past two years with the formation of the non-racial UDF and the black consciousness-based national forum, which is linked to the Azanian peoples organization (AZAPO).

The Azanian students organization and the Congress of South African Students were two of three organizations banned by the "Independent" homeland of Transkei this week. The banning order was issued by Transkei president Paramount Chief Kozile Masingana in the Government Gazette.

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when protesters engaged in ugly scuffles with members of the university administration.

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Bulgarian paperchase is the game of the name

Bulgarian academics have "achieved the world record" in publications per head by re-hashing well-known results or plagiarizing western papers, according to a campaign of criticism in the country's media.

Defence of dissertations has been reduced to a "parade" with a previously agreed script and "sensational" results have been promulgated, particularly in the applied sciences which fail to give results in practice, and there is an unnecessary duplication of academic and research institutions.

Wages and bonuses paid to academics and scientists amount to some 7m leva per month, approximately \$7m, while another 60m leva a month go on overheads and ancillary staff. For a small country say the critics, such expenditure is "a great luxury".

Academic titles and salaries in Bulgaria depend on the number of publications, and not the defence of a dissertation. So a single piece of research is frequently divided between two or three journals, and then possibly reworked in "popular form".

Professors and supervisors often insist on adding their own names to the papers of their subordinates and research students. At one conference in 1981, for example, out of the 120 papers presented more than half bore as co-author. Moreover, the critics allege, the most prestigious publishing houses in Bulgaria tech-



quite content to go along with this practice.

Under Bulgaria's "new economic mechanism" introduced some three years ago, funding is allocated according to past performance. Although the "mechanism" applies primarily to the industrial and agricultural production sectors, the emphasis on producing evidence of achievements has also affected academics.

The critics call for a thorough overhaul of the academic profession.

200 posts urged in expansion

from Barbara Von Ow

MUNICH

At least 200 new professional posts should be created at West German universities annually until the end of this decade to ensure the competitiveness of German research, the chair of the country's six leading academic organizations have urged.

In a memorandum to the Bonn and Länder governments, the president and chairmen of the Max Planck Society, the rectors' conference, the Academic Council, the German Research Association (DFG), the Association of Big Research Institutes and the Fraunhofer Society warned that the restrictive staff policy of recent years threatened to undermine the efficiency of German research.

The number of academic posts had virtually stagnated since 1975 while the number of student beginners had more than doubled every year, the scientists noted. Because of the young average age of the large number of professors employed during the expensive 1960s and 1970s, the chances of young scientists for a professorship would be extremely thin until the early 1990s. In view of these bad prospects, there was a danger that the most talented young academics would turn away from the academic career.

According to the scientists' proposal, every Land should increase its rate of professorship by 1 per cent annually over the next five years. Costs would amount to an annual DM 200,000 per post.

Polys face up to a blurred image

Karen Gold analyses the MORI poll that reveals widespread public ignorance at all levels

"Shock poll" would be putting it rather too strongly. Will the world be gripped at the news that 15 years after the establishment of polytechnics many ordinary people know little and care less about them? Probably not.

Nevertheless the three-pronged MORI poll into public, industrial and parliamentary opinions and knowledge of the polytechnics and their place in the higher education system, commissioned by a group of polytechnic governors, does contain some surprises – nice as well as nasty ones. And some of them are big news to the people involved – careers officers, polytechnic information officers, directors, opinion formers.

The poll was carried out by MORI in three parts. Interviews with representative samples of the general public (1,947 interviews) and so-called captains of industry, in fact managing directors of *The Times* top 500 companies (202 interviews) took place during 1983. The third part, interviews with a sample of MPs (96 interviews), took place in June this year.

One of the most revealing parts of the results when all three polls are put together is the gulf between the views of the general public and their elected representatives. On more than half the questions public and MPs opinions diverged by 7 per cent or more (see Table 1).

In some cases this is probably just that MPs are more confident of their

opinions than the public: the latter never go above 50 per cent in expressing any view about polytechnics, the only statement that obtained 50 per cent agreement from them was the relatively innocuous "polytechnics teach a wide variety of subjects".

But in other areas the gap is more significant. MPs appear to think they are better informed about polytechnics – far more of them than of the public believe that polytechnic facilities are worse than universities, that lecturers are left-wing and that education standards are not as high as they should be. In some cases they are right: far more of the public still believe that polytechnics get most of their income from local rates, and that only a minority of their students take degrees.

Yet the public also seems to be more supportive: polytechnics scored highly among them on teaching part-time and a variety of courses and providing a worthwhile education. Fewer of the public than MPs or industrialists were prepared to say that polytechnics were providing a poorer education than universities, or that their standards were too low. Considerably more of the public than either of the other two groups (20 per cent compared with 13 per cent of MPs and 14 per cent of industrialists) thought there should be more polytechnics.

One third of the public said they were unaware of any differences be-

tween universities and polytechnics, although that answer clearly covers both egalitarianism and ignorance. The largest group expressing an opinion (16 per cent) said universities gave a better/higher standard of education; the next largest (14 per cent) said polytechnics were more practical/ useful in the outside world.

But the biggest shock for those who want the public to have an accurate picture of what polytechnics are doing must be the general impression of the courses they provide (see Table 2). The peak numbers who thought polytechnics provided City and Guilds courses suggests a confusion in the public's mind between polytechnics and technical colleges; even so the 23 per cent who thought they ran CSE courses (compared to 8 per cent who thought they gave doctorates) is extraordinary.

Broken down into class, region and educational background, the pattern among each group is predictable – middle-class people and those educated after the age of 16 have a slightly more accurate picture – but the numbers are still surprising. Some 18 per cent of the public interviewed who continued in education until after 19 still thought polytechnics do CSEs, although they also gave by far the

highest proportion – 75 per cent – of people who thought they ran degrees. Generally higher social classes thought they knew more about the education system and therefore answered "yes" to more types of the answers were wrong. This was particularly true of the white collar C1 class, 37 per cent of whom said polytechnic did CSEs and 41 per cent O levels, compared with the average responses of 23 per cent and 36 per cent.

Similarly, people from the south and non-Labour voters were more confident about saying what they thought polytechnics did even when they were wrong.

On the subjects polytechnics teach, the most obvious mistakes were in law and medicine. High numbers of two apparently isolated groups – social classes DE (24 per cent) and those who continued education past 19 (23 per cent) – thought that polytechnics ran courses in medicine. No polytechnic runs degrees in medicine. (Although many run paramedical and health courses which may partly explain the mistake.) On the other hand there are numerous polytechnic law courses, yet only an average of 31 per cent of the public thought there were.

Regional differences between interviewees were not in general very significant. But voting intentions are more revealing. Certain of the differences are predictable: Labour voters are generally less aware of polytechnics, but more likely to think there should be more funds and more of them. In reply to a question whether university and polytechnic students should be funded equally, 60 per cent of the total said they should, but fewer more Conservatives and rather fewer Labour voters thought university students should be better funded than polytechnic ones.

Although the Alliance parties are often grouped together, in fact the opinions of those intending to vote SDP and Liberal varied quite widely. SDP voters had more positive opinions about polytechnics even than Conservatives on matters like their practicality and the more academic nature of universities, while the Liberal response was more like that of Labour voters.

On the other hand a mere 6 per cent of SDP voters thought university standards were higher than polytechnic standards, compared with 20 per cent of Liberals, 19 per cent of Conservatives and 14 per cent of Labour supporters. SDP voters also had a better idea of what courses polytechnics run, were by far the keenest that they provide the sort of education needed by industry and commerce and that they should have more government funding.

TABLE 1
Percentage of each group agreeing with a particular statement

Statement	MPs of Industry	Public
Polytechnic courses are more practically based than university courses	71	63
Polytechnics provide a lot of courses for part-time students	45	63
Polytechnic lecturers tend to have left-wing views	44	41
Polytechnics provide a worthwhile education	60	65
Education standards at polytechnics are not as high as they should be	36	29
Polytechnics provide a poorer education than universities	22	39

TABLE 2
Answers to question "Which, if any, of the qualifications on this list do you think polytechnics can award their students?"

Qualification	MPs of Industry	Public
CSEs	23	41
O levels	41	36
A levels	34	18
City & Guilds	23	23
Diplomas	18	18
Degrees	18	18
Doctorates	8	8
Don't know	18	18

Scholarship boy, chronicler of culture, old-fashioned liberal? Peter Scott looks at the career of Richard Hoggart

"For my part I am very sorry for him. It is an uneasy lot at best, to be what we call highly taught and yet not to enjoy: to be present at this great spectacle of life and never to be liberated from a small hungry shivering self." This quotation from George Eliot's *Middlemarch* is the quotation from *The Uses of Literacy* which has been most often written by Richard Hoggart – "Scholarship Boy" in *The Uses of Literacy*.

Some would say that it came dangerously but creatively close to autobiography. In their eyes Hoggart is his own scholarship boy. For them personal insecurity is the key to Hoggart's life and work: his compassion and his ambition, his public longing for his roots in working class Leeds and his private hob-nobbing with the powerful in London corridors.

This then is the first version of Richard Hoggart. Inside the author of *The Uses of Literacy*, acknowledged even by its severest critics as a modern classic: inside the star witness for the defence at the *Lady Chatterley's Lover* trial, that key episode in the struggle for personal freedoms which we all now almost unconsciously enjoy; inside the founder of the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies at Birmingham and so the father of a distinctive modern discipline; inside the assistant director-general of Unesco; inside the warden of Goldsmiths College and first (and only) chairman of the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education is "a small hungry shivering self."

If this version of Hoggart is accepted, it becomes easy to belittle or even dismiss his work. The first *Literacy*, the 1972 Reith lectures with the characteristically Hoggartian title *Only Connect*, the book about Unesco, the numerous essays – all can be dismissed as the shapeless projection on to the intellectual plane of his personal predicament. As such they lose interest as intellectual productions and become cultural phenomena, important for what they are rather than what they say. Finally they are relegated to the raw material for an anthropology of postwar Britain, the ambition and anxiety of the scholarship boy generation.

This version of Hoggart's life and work, of course, is a cruel caricature. But there may be some truth from which this caricature has been twisted. There is a tentative case, an incomplete one, maybe even a niverty about Hoggart's work. Some damn his books because they regard them as in an abiding sense non-academic, amateur, extramural, certainly not the products of professional scholarship. Other praise them for their qualities, a personal engagement that is difficult to reconcile with anticademic academicism and a quasi-literary imagination that ultimately may be as respectable an intellectual skill as the citation-bound number-crunching which has become standard practice in so much social science.

There is a suggestively similar ambiguity about his public career and his private values. The enemy of Adams became the culture bureaucrat in Unesco where language has been elevated to the highest vantage point, and finally at Goldsmiths and the ACACE the spokesman for the quietist tradition of adult education that seems dated in these days of high tech and Arthur Scargill.

In his heyday, from the publication of *The Uses of Literacy* to the departure for Unesco, Hoggart was both an old-fashioned liberal whose account of working class culture emphasized its passivity and even conservatism, and an influential figure on the fringes of the New Left whose work helped to form our dark view of mass communication as alienation and manipulation rather than enlightenment. A revolutionary Reithian maybe?

There is a second version of Richard Hoggart. This is the prophet outcast, the chronicler of a working class culture still holding out against the advances of the "never had it so good" society; the advocate of public service broadcasting in its most austere and elevated form; the defender of *Lady Chatterley* not because permissiveness liberates but because censorship is fearful and puritan and out of a respect for D H Lawrence that would have done the Leavises proud; more recently the upholder of liberal education in a philistine and militarist world yesterday's or yesterday's man, always right but always on the losing side.

Here too there is some truth: behind the patronising dismissal of a lifetime's energy and commitment, Hoggart has ranged himself against some of the most powerful but least pleasant forces in contemporary British society. In these unequal contests he has often been the loser. The tenacity of the working class in the face of adversity, which he celebrated in *The Uses of Literacy*, may have been exaggerated, but it has been remorselessly eroded by 30 years of hire purchase, package holidays and all the other sins of postwar prosperity.

Both versions of Hoggart, as "a small hungry shivering self" and as a liberal Ludite, are unfair and misleading. But both nevertheless are illuminating about Hoggart himself and even more so about his critics who insist on using these stereotyped caricatures. His life and work, and the reasons that both have provoked, offer remarkable insights into the quality of social and intellectual change in Britain since the war.

Richard Hoggart was born in 1918. He left Goldsmiths for an active retirement in the

summer of 1984. The intervening 66 years can be divided for the sake of convenience into five periods: his "roots" in working-class Leeds, his experience as an extramural tutor at Hull, his entry into the university mainstream first at Leicester and then at Birmingham, his five years in Paris at Unesco, and finally his return to England, to Goldsmiths and the ACACE.

The first third of his life was spent in Hunslet, the working class community into which his family had been sucked by Victorian urbanization and into which he was born at the end of the First World War. These years had a decisive influence on Hoggart, providing him with much of the raw material for his later work and forming his personality and values with an insistence that he freely acknowledges.

Much of the rhetorical force for which *The Uses of Literacy* is justly memorable derives from its evocation, direct and indirect, of his childhood in Leeds. And Hoggart uses his own childhood to evoke the culture of the prewar working class – home, mother, father, neighbourhood, a landscape with figures that both experienced and observed. Now in his Surrey retirement he is returning to the Leeds of half a century ago as he writes his memoirs.

His parents died while he was still a child and he was brought up by his grandmother. This accident may help to explain some of Hoggart's most distinctive qualities. His reach back into working class history through the extended oral tradition that only grandparents can provide may be a key to his preoccupation with the long haul of culture. The central role played by women in his sense of community may explain his non-activist, domestic, even private character.

His early Leeds experience also helps to explain two decisive patterns of behaviour which moulded his whole career. The first was the quest for security. Today Hoggart recalls that he wants, and maybe always wanted, to be "a writer more than anything else", not a detached academic analyst but a person able to describe and make sense of his own experience with "great patience, great honesty and great courage." Yet he sacrificed the freedom of the writer for the security of a university post because the accumulated wisdom of his family and his class taught him to place security before freedom. "It was fear of the dole, it never leaves you. It is like getting hurt," he explained.

The second was his urge to serve on any and every committee and quango. When he left Birmingham he was serving on 16 committees, while his quango count over the past 30 years has been giddy – Albemarle on the youth service, Pilkington on broadcasting, the Arts Council, the *New Statesman*. As an academic bureaucrat and quango parasite he moved even further away from his literary ambitions, partly out of a sense of civic duty but partly from a sense of being wanted. "The memory of being orphaned ran very deep," he now recalls.

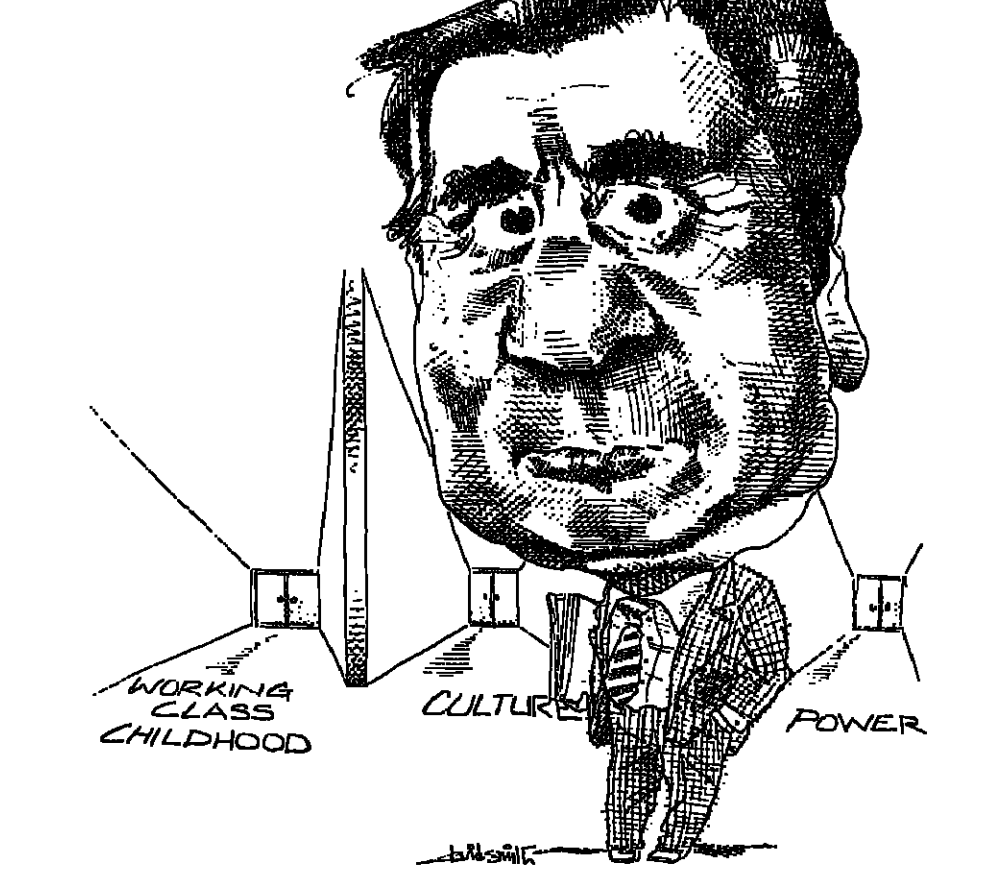
After six years in the army Hoggart moved to Hull where he spent the next 13 as an extramural tutor – although much of the time he was on the road in places like Redcar and Middlesbrough. Extramural teaching in Mr Attlee's new Britain was an exciting enterprise. The spirit of those years provided it with a cutting edge that may have been lost in the more prosperous and conservative present. In its austere, intense and populist environment flourished not only Hoggart but people like Raymond Williams and Edward Thompson.

The Uses of Literacy is the product of this second period in Hoggart's life. Published in 1957 it did not create much of a stir until published in paperback a year later. Fourteen impressions and many thousands of copies later the book remains the subject of controversy. For some it is a modern classic that influenced not only the narrow development of the New Left but the much broader growth of social science in 1960s Britain; according to this view it was a cultural trigger as much as a work of great intellectual novelty.

For others *The Uses of Literacy* has always seemed a *genre* work, a book firmly set in the tradition of working class nostalgia that looked back to George Orwell and forward to Jeremy Bentham. According to this view it is too sentimental and loosely constructed a book to bear the weight of his considerable reputation. Intellectuals, especially on the left, have always distrusted both its methods – Hoggart's distaste for theoretical speculation and love of the concrete and the particular alarmed them – and its message – that working class culture was not all or even much about political and industrial struggle.

In the light of this continuing controversy Hoggart's own account of the origins and intentions of *The Uses of Literacy* is of particular interest. He explains that it grew out of his experience as an extramural tutor who had to "get the best out of the best" in a case English literature across without selling out. For him the 1950s debate about high-brow and low-brow culture was not just an interesting speculation but a pressing day-to-day reality.

The Uses of Literacy started as a book on aspects of popular culture, a sort of Leavisite handbook for low-brows. It was conceived in the belief that "people could make something good out of something bad" and therefore



popular culture needed to be treated with respect. Only later did Hoggart decide that it was impossible to write about popular fiction and entertainment if no attempt was made to describe the people whom it addressed.

So the most evocative and most enduring parts of the book – its first half "An Older Order" and the more autobiographical chapters in the second half like "Scholarship Boy" – were almost an afterthought. Yet a powerful afterthought, for the power of this description will remain long after the succeeding analysis has been blunted. Maybe *The Uses of Literacy* must be judged in these quasi-literary rather than strictly academic terms. Hoggart certainly insists that it is "not a programmatic book but an attempt to capture something."

Its success marked the beginning of the third period in Hoggart's career, 11 years as a mainstream university teacher having come in from the extramural cold. For the first three he was a senior lecturer in English at Leicester University and then moved in 1962 to Birmingham University as professor. Two years later he founded the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies.

Even before this third period began a revealing incident took place. Shortly before *The Uses of Literacy* was published Hoggart showed the manuscript to a colleague at Hull – only to receive the fierce warning that it would destroy his reputation and blight his prospects of an academic career. This warning was both wrong and right – spectacularly wrong in the sense that the book made Hoggart's name and launched his academic career, but subtly right in the sense that its unsteady reception in English faculties and more enthusiastic reception by the social scientists diverted Hoggart from the solid discipline of English into more fragile and new-fangled disciplines of cultural studies.

Some would say that this turned out to be an intellectual cut de sac – although the plausibility of this view has probably been strengthened retrospectively and so unfairly by the more recent attack on all social science. Another more sensitive view, one which is implicitly endorsed by Hoggart himself in his ambition to be a writer, is that *The Uses of Literacy*, its uneven reception, and the subsequent direction of his career showed that he was never designed to become a traditional academic. Hoggart today admits, maybe too modestly, that he is "not a powerful intellect." He has no regrets about not being a conventional academic – although he is quick to add that he had no quarrel with traditional English studies. Nor does he see himself as an intellectual. "I have no patience with the play of abstract ideas. I always want to return to the concrete."

This lack of commitment to theory led in the late 1960s to a gradual divergence between Hoggart and cultural studies, just as in the late 1950s the populist preoccupations expressed in *The Uses of Literacy* had led to a parting of the ways with English. The new generation of teachers in cultural studies saw Hoggart as a bit soft. One former student called him "a liberal, humanist, post-Arnold figure" – not as a compliment.

On his side Hoggart now warns of "a new higher illiteracy of hard-nosed sociologists of mass communication" for whom imagination, moral or otherwise, has no part to play in any definition of culture. He distrusts intellectuals and theoreticians who, he suspects, are afraid of their emotions and try to suppress them by hanging on grimly to intellect.

The final two periods in Hoggart's career, the

five years at Unesco and the eight at Goldsmiths, have been less creative. Although the book he wrote based on his Paris experience, *An Idea and Its Servants*, is very much underrated, his time at Unesco was neither happy nor positive. At home he had to endure a lot of parochial incredulity from fellow countrymen, many of whom failed to understand why he wanted to go Unesco at all, while in Paris he was caught up in the increasing politicization of that organization.

Back in England Hoggart came to Goldsmiths, then as now half-in and half-out of London University, at a time when the end of the Robbins boom blocked off the most desirable paths for the college's development. A year later he became chairman of the ACACE established rather grudgingly by the then Labour Government. The new and aggressively utilitarian political climate that followed the Conservative victory in 1979 destroyed what meagre hope there had been that the ACACE could make a substantial impact on higher education. Neither it nor he survived a first term.

For almost a quarter of a century the tide seems to have been running against Richard Hoggart, and in the last five years it has become a flood. If he were disillusioned it would not be remarkable. Yet he remains undismayed in general, although frequently disappointed in detail. One source of his resilience is his conviction that cultural change is very slow and that people are very successful in creating livable space however difficult their circumstances, a conviction that goes back to *The Uses of Literacy* and reassures in Mrs Thatcher's Britain.

He remains impressed by the freedom we all enjoy – "the sheer plushness of a free society." Nor does he believe that it has been all lost in the last 30 years – "It will always be two steps forward and 1,599 or maybe more back." The privileged service class are now offered a much richer diversity of media, specialist magazines and high-brow television, but this has been achieved by "a greater massification" of communications for everyone else.

What finally is the significance of Hoggart's life and work? Maybe two things. The first is his concentration of culture and community, not in the flat heroic-myth terms preferred by (middle class) activists and intellectuals but in a deep, rich, lived-in sense. He has achieved this because for him inquiry is an engaged, subjective, even aesthetic process not distanced and analytic observation. At a time when definitions of culture and community are being fought for on pit picket lines this perspective is of far more than literary or academic significance.

The second is that in a postwar Britain which enjoyed high social mobility and maybe for that very reason suffered from cultural amnesia Hoggart has remembered his roots. In a world of hard-nosed successful men with short memories, in universities as much as elsewhere, he has retained a creative vulnerability. It has its bad side – the insecurity has bred name-dropping and prickliness (he will hate this profile) – but its main effect has been to sustain a sensitivity that atrophied in so many of his contemporary scholarship boys.

To adapt the language of the 1980s Richard Hoggart like them got on his bike back in the late 1930s. Maybe he peddled too furiously at times in the last half century. But he never quite forgot those who stayed behind and never lost that ultimate sense of "a small hungry shivering self."

John O'Leary on conflicting estimates of future demand for places

Sizing up student prospects

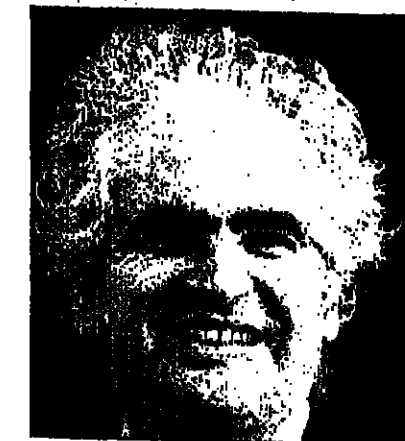
It was obvious when projections for student numbers in the new academic year appeared to be wide of the mark that the Government's latest estimates of future student demand, published in July, would be anything but the last word on the subject. The mildly approving remarks which greeted *Report on Education 100* signalled only the briefest of truces in the planning war. Both the University Grants Committee and the National Advisory Body have begged to differ on the subject at Bedford College, London, demonstrated that the future size of the higher education system remains almost as uncertain as ever.

Even the Department of Education and Science accepts that new information and new policies have rendered *Report 100* at least slightly out of date. And others at last week's conference argued that the figures would be irrelevant in any case until the Government fed in the vital missing ingredient: namely its own long-term policies and intentions for higher education. Indeed, the shadow education secretary, spoke for many when he said that within certain limits, the demand for higher education was what the Government wanted to make it. He criticized Sir Keith for using the previous demand projections to justify further cuts, when he knew the estimates to be highly provisional. They had since been "rubbed by everyone who matters in the statistical world," he said.

On the same theme, Ms Diana Warwick, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, questioned why the debate on the response to demographic decline was taking place at all when student numbers had held up in similar circumstances relatively recently. She concluded that the Government simply wanted to reduce public spending and added that some senior civil servants feared that a highly-educated but idle population would be a recipe for social conflict.

Even Mr David Madel, chairman of the Conservative parliamentary education committee, felt that the Government should allow for more students than the latest projections implied. Not only would industry need to combat particular skills shortages while continuing high unemployment in the education system, but current initiatives in the schools would add to demand as well.

The administrators and statisticians



Mr Radice: "Government estimates published by everyone"

government has ever guaranteed a higher education place at the type of institution of the applicant's choice. Mr Giles Radice, the shadow education secretary, spoke for many when he said that within certain limits, the demand for higher education was what the Government wanted to make it. He criticized Sir Keith for using the previous demand projections to justify further cuts, when he knew the estimates to be highly provisional. They had since been "rubbed by everyone who matters in the statistical world," he said.

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had more certain, if less dramatic, reasons for doubting the accuracy of *Report 100*. Mr Barry Wakefield, director of statistics and computing at the DES, preempted a number of them by freely admitting that some important factors (such as the split between sectors of higher education) could not be estimated, others (such as the number of overseas students) had not been considered in detail, and others still (such as the number of mature or part-time students) were considered too low already.

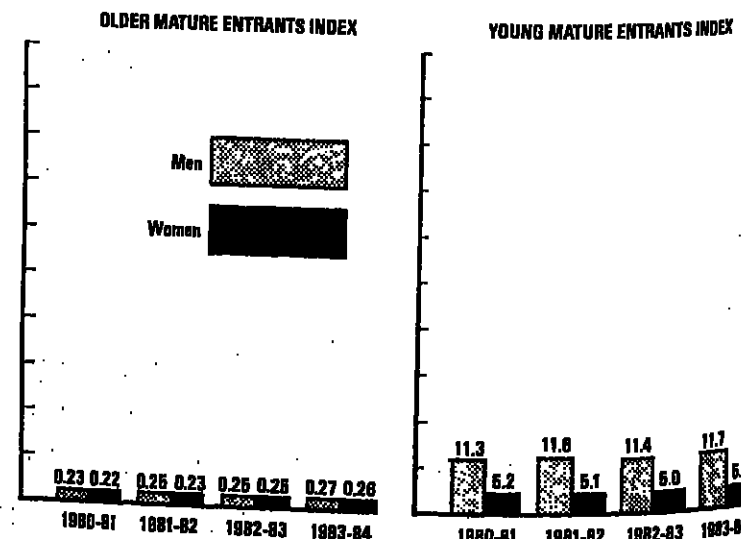
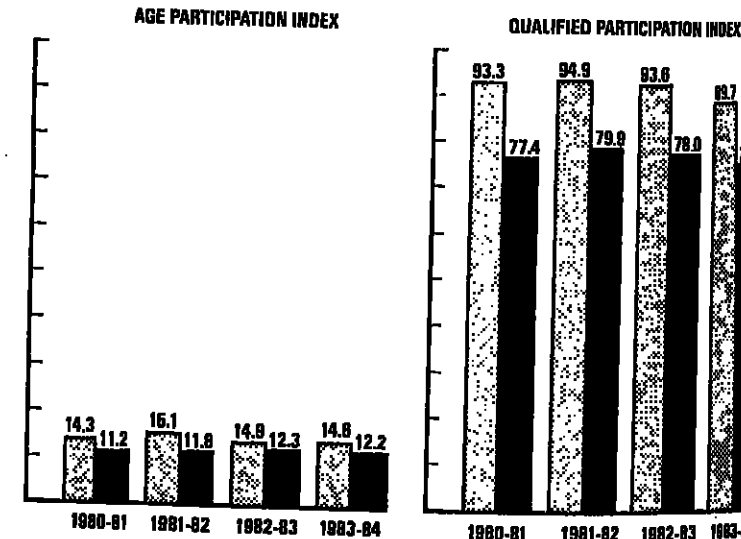
More work was being done to test whether the "effective course length" – the average period of study per graduate – had altered with the recent rise in entry qualifications. And more important change would be needed if, as seemed likely, ministers agreed to the proposal from the UGC and the NAB to reinterpret the Robbins principle as that ability to benefit, rather than the more rigid requirement of two A levels, became the basic yardstick for judging suitability for higher education.

However, that still left Mr Wakefield fighting his corner on the most common objection to the assumptions underlying *Report 100*. That is the forecast that participation by women students will level off at its current rate – below its male equivalent – after a steady rise, admittedly checked this year, over a sustained period.

Mr John Bevan, secretary of the NAB, argued that this was not likely under any rationally conceivable set of circumstances and Professor Fred Smith, who chairs the Royal Statistical Society's working party on projections of student numbers, doubted that England and Wales would lag behind other parts of Britain as well as other Organization for Economic and Co-operation Development countries, as the DES apparently believed it would.

Both men traced a previous drop in participation by women back to cuts in Smith forecasting another temporary drop arising from recent cuts in courses in the humanities. But neither accepted Mr Wakefield's argument that women already matched men if one allowed for the special case of jobs and training, which they dominated and which required no higher education qualifications.

Professor Smith's group has already carried out its own reworking of the DES's statistics, details of which will be revealed in a Royal Statistical Society lecture next week. Even with



out allowing for many of the changes which Mr Wakefield conceded as necessary, the new graph shows only a three-year period in which demand drops below that of 1980/81 (chosen as the starting point of the UGC's cuts), at one the lower base used in *Report 100*. Professor Smith said: "My guess is that there will be little or no decline in student numbers in the 1990s. All forecasts are to some extent guesswork, but it is important to get them as accurate as we can."

Mr Wakefield did not pretend that his forecasts were as accurate as they are now and accepted that regular updating would be necessary if DES

planning was to be properly informed. The forthcoming Green Paper on higher education will provide opportunity for an early updating, though presumably not a thorough rethinking of the assumptions behind the figures. Last week's conference made it clear that there was little chance of final agreement between the various interested parties, although the latest revision by the DES did satisfy many of its critics' complaints. The Green Paper may fill in some of the policy gaps but it will be surprising if the debate about prospects for the 1990s is not still raging throughout the rest of this decade.

President Reagan wants our Government to buy British scientists a Christmas present, a ticket for the new space station the US is designing for the 1990s. This, and a series of connected decisions before the end of the year, will fix the shape of British space research for the next 20 years. The outcome is still in the balance.

The American invitation to take a share in the space station which will keep the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration in business in the next decade transformed discussions already under way about Europe's future in space. The Paris-based European Space Agency and the British Science and Engineering Research Council were already reviewing their plans. But those plans must now take into account a permanent space platform designed to keep eight people in orbit at around a billion dollars each over the eight-year construction period.

It doesn't much matter that a space station with a crew is not the main priority for space scientists. They will get one anyway because NASA and the Reagan administration see it as a suitable project to demonstrate technological prowess and national virility. And as American industry has so far not been seduced by the visions of orbital factories for exotic materials, new drugs and other products painted by space enthusiasts, scientists may be the main users of the new craft.

American scientists are already pressing for the space station design studies to take on board scientific needs, including free-floating platforms near the core station where instruments would not suffer vibration caused by the human crew. And they want to use the station to repair satellites, as well as house a small laboratory for "hands on" experiments.

The problem for the Europeans is first to persuade their governments to take part. The Americans would like Western Europe to pay between 15

Asking us to boldly go . . .

Jon Turney looks at the conflicting demands on Britain's financial commitment to space science

and 20 per cent of the \$8 billion total through the European Space Agency. But the ESA also has its own expansion plans, including further development of the successful Ariane launcher.

In addition, subscribers to the ESA, including Britain, have to decide whether to approve an ambitious new plan for the agency's science division. A recent report from the ESA survey committee on space science in the next two decades argues strongly for longer-term planning and bigger missions. The report, *Horizon 2000*, says the ESA's *ad hoc* selection of space science missions is not good enough now that space research is "mature", expensive. In particular, the survey committee believes there must be scope for a few missions costing twice the average £100m without reducing the total number of launches so far that different specialties are only covered once every 20 years.

The committee, chaired by Johan Bleeker of the University of Utrecht, sifted through nearly 80 project proposals put up by European scientists and chose four large missions as the cornerstones of their 20-year plan. These cornerstones are:

- A multiple launch to study the physics of the sun, its radiation and its interactions with the earth.
- A mission to bring back material from an asteroid or the core of a comet. This "primordial" matter should hold clues about the elements in the solar system when it was formed. It could also contain interstellar dust.
- A sensitive X-ray spectrometer to study faint stars, a mission in a field where Britain has an especially high

reputation.

● The final big mission is a microwave telescope, for studying cooler astronomical objects which give out radiation in this region.

These four missions would be complemented by a selection of small and medium size projects selected from other proposals put up by would-be mission groups in the same way as the ESA does now. All this would cost a lot more than the present ESA science budget – the only part of the agency's programme which is mandatory for subscribing countries. The committee estimate their plan would need a 50 per cent increase in ESA science spending by 1990, taking it to £130m a year.

Britain's science subscription to the ESA is paid by the SERC, which would find the new rates very hard to meet. Shifts in exchange rates and relative contributions calculated on economic performance have already raised the annual cost to the SERC from £9m to £13m next year. Dr Harry Atkinson, who is director of science for the SERC and the new chairman of the ESA, stresses that even finding the full £20m for the new ESA programme would not be enough – taking part in agency missions needs additional domestic back-up to benefit UK scientists to the full.

The hope for boosting our science spending, if any, stems from the wider politics of European collaboration. Other countries, including France and Germany are keen on the new ESA science programme. And they are also likely to favour participation in the space station, and development of a new, more powerful rocket motor for the Ariane launcher. The three

together would mean increasing the overall ESA budget by the same amount as the science budget.

When space ministers from the ESA member states meet next January they will almost certainly be asked to approve a three-way package taking in Ariane, work on the space station and the expanded European science effort. And the new minister at the Department of Trade and Industry responsible for information technology and space, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, will find his European colleagues resist any suggestion of breaking the package into smaller parts. The French are especially keen on Ariane and the Germans see a role for their proposed "Columbus" manned orbiter as an adjunct to the larger US space station.

But the price tag for full British participation in this new phase of international space exploration will not appeal to a government which is set on containing spending and, in the words of Brian Oakley, who administers the costly state-funded computer research effort, "does not believe in long-term planning". Britain spends considerably less on space, some £80m a year, than other European countries. Joining the new ventures would mean not just matching current spending elsewhere, but reaching a higher target set by increased commitments by our ESA partners.

The total UK bill over the next six or seven years might rise as high as £300m – £250m for the space station and the rest for ESA science missions. The cabinet will have to decide before January's meeting if the Department of Trade and Industry can find the £20m-£30m extra a year this implies.

The government will have to be the main source of funds, although industry is keen to see Britain buy a space station ticket. Firms like British Aerospace, computer consultants Logica and Marconi could all benefit from British participation. But industrial representatives at a seminar held to give Mr Pattie their views early this month were not too interested in paying the bill themselves.

The industrialists and the scientists cases come together in arguing that state investment is justified by the drive work in orbit impacts on technological development. Industry would of course expect to profit from new scientific missions as well as from the space station. Dr David Staley of Logica told the DTI seminar that UK participation in the space station would offer new challenges in important areas of information technology research, including artificial intelligence. The ESA survey committee's paper makes a similar point. But the British government is likely to want some evidence of medium term economic benefit as well as longer term scientific and technological rewards. That is a harder case to make.

More and more these days, British science policy is shaped by our response to other countries' wishes. It is true in fusion research, high energy physics, and new X-ray sources for solid-state physics and biology. It is true in space science. British scientists will argue that the options are clear cut: either we opt for wholehearted support of the space station and new ESA programme; or we don't take part at all. If we don't, they claim it means we are taking another step towards minor power status in world science. However, the Government seems likely to look hard for a mid-way option – a small share in the project in return for a small stake. That may not leave much for science. Either way, we should know soon whether the DTI is more at home playing Santa Claus or Scrooge.



Jordanstown . . . staff disquiet about future

Storm clouds gather over new-look Ulster

The newly-merged University of Ulster is in the throes of painful teething problems in its first month.

A proposal – leaked by heads of departments – to move some science subjects from Jordanstown, the former Ulster Polytechnic, to the Coleraine campus 50 miles away where the rest of the faculty is located, is being stoutly resisted.

A tug-of-war over future plans has started between the dean of science Professor Finlay Swinton and the Jordanstown chemistry lecturers – who have forced him to put his cards on the table at a special meeting next Tuesday.

A huge disagreement is expected between how the staff want the faculty to shape up and the plans the dean will have committed formally to paper. Urgent attempts are being made to avert any of his proposals that prove unacceptable before they are irrevocably submitted to the senate on November 23.

The 60 or so affected staff say a move to Coleraine can only have adverse repercussions in the future. There is no evidence that past trends, where Jordanstown succeeded in attracting students and Coleraine did not, will change – and fewer students will mean fewer jobs.

Suspicious have been voiced that the move to Coleraine will lead to a scheme to scrap physics and chemistry completely and use their space to accommodate computer science. The hope offered to science students would be diminished by a shift to Coleraine since Jordanstown offers a combined science degree rather than the single subject degree taken at the other campus.

Dr Brian Egging, a chemistry lecturer and spokesman for the Association of University Teachers, said: "There is still pressure to get more students at Coleraine. They now seem to think that the quick remedy is to move students from Jordanstown – and staff as well. This sounds fine in principle, but students don't necessarily want to do that course. They take into account geographical location, which is why the Ulster Poly was successful and Coleraine was not."

"The powers that be are taking what they want from a successful institution – Jordanstown – to prop up an unsuccessful institution, and we at Jordanstown are suffering. The first guinea pig looks like being science. We are being a lot away and getting nothing in return."

Last week, indignant staff demanded a meeting with the dean to be told how the science department was to benefit from the extra £4m allocated by the University Grants Committee over five years to bring the new institution up to university standards. The request was initially shelved on the grounds that only a section of the faculty could be present.

But nettled by what was considered a high-handed attitude the chemistry

department convened a meeting of the science faculty at Jordanstown and a working party was set up. Its chairman Mr Eric Riordan, secretary Dr Keith Adams, Dr Marshall McCabe and Dr Matt Baillie were given a brief to demand immediate information about future plans. It was pointed out at the meeting that a move to a new location 50 miles away was not normal academic practice – especially as most staff had their families settled and their children at school.

Mr Riordan and his working party are pushing for a meeting with the dean, the provost for the Jordanstown campus Mr Oliver White, and Mr Derek Birley, the vice chancellor, before November 23, in the hope of making an alternative five-year plan. One meeting, however, brought an encouraging indication that their action was having some bite, with the attendance of Professor Wallace Ewart, head of computer science, who had earlier tried not to have his staff involved in the working party.

Dr Egging said: "Until there is a document to discuss, everything must remain airy-fairy. It's hard to know why this merger took place. It is certainly not going to save any money in the short term. The same problems exist now as were with us before the merger. They have spread courses across both campuses and there is quite a bit of suspicion and rivalry between staff at each as to what way things are going to go."

Jordanstown staff want a clause in their contracts giving reasonable parity of workload, which to date has been much lighter at Coleraine and leaving staff there more time for research. Promotion has become an even bigger bone of contention. In a university 40 per cent of academic staff can be senior lecturers, compared with 25 per cent in a polytechnic. Jordanstown now wants its ratio adjusted. But Coleraine's practice has been to promote on merit, regardless of department. This leaves some departments, particularly chemistry, with a high number of senior staff. When Jordanstown's science department joins them, the number of senior lecturers will be well over 40 per cent. Yet the vice chancellor has been emphatic that the 40 per cent ratio will operate right across the board.

Another anomaly to be ironed out concerns the responsibility a title confers. In a polytechnic, anyone running a department is designated its head. But in a university the role of head of department can be filled by a senior lecturer or a professor.

Misgivings have also been expressed that the University of Ulster will be managed as the Ulster Polytechnic – where the vice chancellor's policy of an intermediary, constantly sending back to the Ulster Poly, has been a success. One lecturer remarked: "It may have produced a successful poly but it also produced a dissatisfied staff."

Carmel McQuaid

Paul Flather on how Templeton won over suspicious, traditional dons

College that managed Oxford

Management studies do not fit easily into the traditional image of Oxford's dreaming spires. Any amalgam of professional skills going by such a name is bound to rouse suspicion from self-styled guardians of traditional scholarship. Yet at Cambridge the vice chancellor has been involved in discussions aimed at boosting management teaching, and in Oxford just about the only university branch really expanding is the Centre for Management Studies in its 37-acre green belt site two miles from the city centre.

It is undergoing a major expansion which could in time take management studies "down the road" into the heart of the university. This has been made possible by a remarkable benefaction worth some \$5m over five years, said to be one of the largest recent gifts to a British educational institution. The money has been given to "help revitalize British economic management" and to "provide continuing education to those who exercise social leadership, whether young or old".

The gift is from Mr John M. Templeton, 71, an investment trust millionaire now living in the Bahamas, a former Rhodes scholar at Balliol College who also founded the Templeton prize for religious progress. In the trust deed, Mr Templeton makes clear that the money is to be spent "effectively and expeditiously" to meet the twin aims, with the cash coming on stream in annual amounts of about \$600,000.

To mark the benefaction, Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, who has long brooded on the relative failure of British business schools to produce the kind of managers so badly desired by industry, this week unveiled a plaque re-naming the centre Templeton College, in honour of Mr Templeton's parents.

There is no doubting Sir Keith's support for the aims of the benefaction – nor indeed those of the Earl of



Templeton: \$5m benefactor

centre now runs four postgraduate degree courses in management studies (MPhil, M Litt and PhD), industrial relations management (MSc), and since the 1970s, two joint honours undergraduate courses in engineering, economics and management, and metallurgy, economics, and management. It receives about a sixth of its income from the university for this work, with three fellows paid as university lecturers.

All the senior teaching staff are members of the university, most belonging to the social studies faculty. About a quarter of Templeton's management council are senior university figures, and Mr Uwe Kitzinger, the college's buccaneering president for 20 years a fellow of Nuffield College, sits on Oxford's university and industry and external studies committees.

The centre has so far made few inroads into the rest of the university, despite the galaxy of university offices, including the vice chancellor and the senior proctor, and friends of the centre, including two former vice chancellors, not to mention the clutch of famous businessmen all present at this week's function. As one fellow put it: "If you tell a don you teach management, he will say he did not know that was done at the university."

The general hostility can also be gauged from the fact that in 1980 when the centre faced a financial overdraft of some £150,000 with its future greatly in jeopardy, the university started seeking a cut in its allocation. Perseverance, however, seems to have paid off. In 1982 with the centre still short of funds, Mr Kitzinger wrote an article in *The American Chronicle* entitled "A College in Search of a Founder" and turned up trumps in Mr Templeton.

Changes are clearly evident. The site is being rapidly expanded with 14 new offices built last spring. Work is under way to double the library space and build new teaching rooms and offices, and more are planned next year. All this is being done while conserving a wild flower walk, the 15,000 trees planted since 1965, and the natural contours of the hills. The staff has been expanded from 11 to 17 fellows, plus four new research fellows, with more to follow if they can be found. And the college has just articulated three of its own students, the first batch of a quota of 12 postgraduates it is now allowed each year, eight of whom must come from overseas.

Despite this new rigour, Templeton has not become a college in the usual sense. The loss of status has caused some consternation, with certain senior dons suspicious that the centre was trying to use the Templeton gift to push for college status. Mr Kitzinger strongly denies this, suggesting instead that some dons are even saying traditional colleges should become more like Templeton, a professionally oriented college facing outwards towards business, and emphasizing continuous education.

Mr Templeton certainly wanted the centre to be renamed a college with its own matriculated students, and a coat of arms is being sought. The trust deed

notes the eventual target of a royal charter granting college status. But at this week's opening ceremony no one wore gowns – precisely to show to the university that Templeton was not aspiring for traditional college status, and to indicate overnight to industry it was not becoming a stuffy port-and-siltation institution.

Mr Kitzinger is convinced Templeton College can set a new example for Oxford. Where once the university trained priests and lawyers, and then leaders to run the empire and to govern, it should now start to produce managers, very much the Macmillan line, certainly endorsed by Sir Keith. With knowledge advancing by leaps and bounds, it is also clear to Mr Kitzinger the only way "leaders" can keep up to date is by "continuously being educated". He feels the centre is ideally placed for both tasks, already earning £1m a year, the bulk of its work, through its management training programmes.

Recent years have seen several new initiatives:

- Oxford Economic Forecasting Limited, a joint venture between the centre and a group of economists, has developed a 250-variable economic model which is used for teaching and planning purposes and sold to businesses. It is said to have more buyers than any other model. A new journal, the *Oxford Review of Public Policy*, is to be published by Oxford University Press from next spring.

- Major Projects Association, involving government departments and 50 large agencies, studies very large projects, ranging from Concorde to the Channel Tunnel, run into so many snags.

- Oxford Institute in Information Management is a new venture to devise strategies on how to manage information systems. Already a well-accepted problem in the US. First research will look at the benefits and use of home computers.

- External programmes have greatly developed in recent years, including six-week advanced management programme, strategic leadership courses, involving Sir Douglas Hague, now chairman of the Economic and Social Research Council, and trade unions in a changing environment.

In the end, it will be the quality of work done at Templeton which will win it a full place at Oxford high table. Student demand is clearly on the increase, with six or more applicants for each postgraduate place and even Rhodes scholars switching to management studies once they find the centre. The message is already being taken into Balliol by Mr Bill Weinstein, the first tutorial fellow in politics, public policy and management, backed by a £100,000 donation from the Foundation for Management Education. Mr Kitzinger believes management studies will only have arrived in Oxford when there is a management fellow in every college: "I don't share the view we must be kept in a ghetto the other side of the ring road."

Templeton also has one other big advantage: it has, according to local intelligence, the best food in Oxford.



Kitzinger: buccaneering leader

The truth behind the stereotype

Olga Wojtas talks to the new professor of nursing at Edinburgh University

At present, around only 3 per cent of British university professors are women. It is a safe bet that among that tiny number, very few are American. And that even fewer are American nurses.

There were undoubtedly some ripples of disquiet when Professor Penny Proffitt of the International order of Franciscan Missionaries was last session appointed head of nursing studies at Edinburgh University. If she were not dogmatic and proselytizing, it was thought, then she would certainly be meek and passive, and allow the department to be trampled underfoot.

Five minutes with Professor Proffitt is quite long enough to persuade the anxious to forget the stereotyping. A charming, attractive woman, who is quiet authority is matched by a keen sense of humour, she has an international reputation in nursing, through teaching in both American and European universities, and acting as consultant to the World Health Organization.

She stresses: "I was hired as a professor, not as a nun," but this does not mean she tries to conceal her calling. Indeed, she wears a habit, although not obliged to do so – "but not when I'm jogging".

This is partly expediency. "I don't have the time or budget to go out and purchase a full wardrobe. But I really don't like playing games, either. I like people to know who I am."

Professor Proffitt is keen to stress not only her own identity, but the identity of nursing as a distinct discipline in health care. In terms of university acceptance, nursing has a quarter of a century lead in North America over Europe. Most parts of America have nursing schools comparable to faculties.

Edinburgh University boasts the oldest European chair of nursing, founded in 1963, and when the department was being established, there was considerable debate over which faculty should house it. "This

conveys the fragile state of nursing, not knowing exactly where we belong. In the WHO organizational chart, it used to come under infectious diseases . . ."

Edinburgh eventually decided that nursing studies should be in the social science faculty, a conclusion approved by Professor Proffitt, since she sees it as emphasizing that "patients are not merely physical bodies, but have families, a place in the community, a private life". She firmly believes that nursing has its own independent role, that there is more to nursing than simply carrying out the requests of doctors.

"For doctors, the proper and most significant object is reducing the illness. That's not to say they aren't concerned with people as wholes, but their approach is primarily dealing with disease. The nursing profession has a complementary health care role. The proper object of nursing is rather than being curative is rehabilitative. Rather than having the primary focus on disease, the primary focus is on helping people to help themselves."

No health discipline is better placed than nursing to be concerned about the patient as a complete human being. Professor Proffitt believes, and this concern is vital, since studies have shown that denying a patient's existence beyond the physical dimension can actually increase suffering.

Nurses need to be more and more educated rather than trained, she says, and she has great sympathy for the view that they should all be university educated. She is well aware, however, that this is not shared in certain quarters as "an activist position for uppy nurses".

But she points out that research in the United States has shown that although university educated nurses may have to catch up on clinical skills, not only can they do so quickly, but their capacity to solve problems and care for patients is much greater. She is greatly concerned by the



Professor Proffitt: "I like people to know who I am"

criticism that if nurses are more educated, they will somehow become less caring. On the contrary, she believes, the ability to care is enhanced by knowledge and understanding. "Maybe we are trying to seriously consider nursing care and ask why we wake people up at night to give them a sleeping pill."

No doctor, she points out, would wish to practise without knowledge. Nurses too, she argues, must have knowledge, and not just for its own sake. "Nurses have to learn in my view good medical practice as well as good nursing practice, so that they know, for example, when a prescription is beyond its usual dosage."

"We have to use the same process of thinking before acting that doctors do, to try to find out what people can still do for themselves, so that we don't promote helplessness and make people lose some of the capabilities they have when they're hospitalized."

She is irritated by the view that students go into nursing because they could not get into medicine, and have an inferior ability to reason.

Some, she says, the Saltery-Gump image, still seems to attach itself to nursing. But Professor Proffitt is

happy to report that other university departments say nursing students are invariably the exceptional students in their classes.

However, she is only too conscious of the problems which can face nurses, and in particular the most caring and idealistic of nurses. This is the hazard of "burnout", where nurses become physically and emotionally exhausted through the stress of caring for others, lose pleasure in their work, and lose feeling for their patients.

Professor Proffitt has been a major contributor to the little research carried out on the subject. She likes to use the analogy of a match, where the flame gives warmth, heat and light, but leaves a dead, ashen core when the energy source runs out. She has found considerable reluctance in Britain to use the term "burnout", and speculates whether this may be more than mere distaste of American jargon, perhaps a fear of having to admit to the problem.

She confesses: "Very often we teach what we most need to learn, and my interest in this came from the experience I had myself while I was consultant for the National Institute of Mental Health, and what I saw in colleagues. You begin to find yourself

dreading going to work, avoiding appointments, and in the last phase you begin to seek all kinds of blurring mechanisms because of the pain associated with human involvement."

Burnout can begin, says Professor Proffitt, with "short-lived bouts of irritability, fatigue, worry, frustration", and can lead to physical illness, drug abuse and alcoholism.

While any health professional working intensely with people over extended periods are at risk, of all the health disciplines, nurses are under most stress.

Professor Proffitt is keen to alert them to the syndrome. "Awareness is the first step. They don't feel they're going crazy if there's a rationale for what's happening."

Music is a favourite form of relaxation for Professor Proffitt. As a schoolgirl, she won five international piano festival gold medals, and most scholarships to Tulane University and the Juillard School of Music in New York.

Does she regret not having followed a career in music? The former Louisiana cheerleader, and black sheep of her staunch Church of Scotland family, laughs. "Music was one option, but there was one which was more appealing."

The Man who would be President

The Founding Fathers never intended Americans to directly elect their leader, writes Esmond Wright

On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, as set by law, the American people will go to the polls in 50 states and in the District of Columbia to elect the next president, and the next vice-president. Or so it has been presented to us for some six months of campaigning — and cynics would qualify even that by saying that both Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale have been "running for office" for four long years. The facts are different.

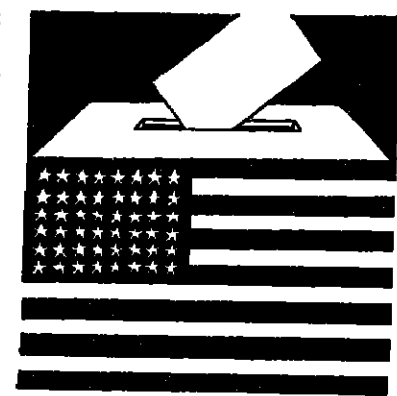
The American people vote on November 6 not directly for a man but for presidential electors collectively known as the Electoral College, which, to add to the paradox, never actually meets as a single body. Each state's electors meet in their state capitals to "register" the result on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December (December 17, 1984) and these state votes, forwarded to Washington, will be counted before a joint session of Senate and House on January 6, 1985. And, 14 days later, the president is inaugurated, and takes the oath of office.

On November 6, however, the popular votes in each state can be translated into electoral votes — and will be done so by computer, and graphically and vividly reported on television as the voting is taking place — so that the victor can be reliably predicted well before the polls close. Since there is a five-hour time-zone gap between east and west coasts, the victor in fact is likely to be known before the voting is concluded in California, Oregon, the State of Washington and Hawaii.

The Electoral College, however, is not a matter of form. Each state has as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the District of Columbia was, by the 23rd Amendment ratified in 1961, given three electoral votes. Thus with 100 Senators and 435 Representatives, the Electoral College has 538 members in all, and a majority (270 or more) is needed for election. California has 47 electoral college votes; New York 36; Texas 29; but Delaware, Vermont and each of the Dakotas only three each.

But it is perfectly possible for a president to be elected without receiving a majority of the votes cast: it has happened on no less than 15 occasions in the United States' 40 presidential elections. In 1960 Democrat John F. Kennedy beat Republican Richard Nixon by 303 votes to 219 in the Electoral College, but his popular vote majority was only 118,550 out of 68 million votes cast. And in 1968, when Mr Nixon defeated Hubert Humphrey, his popular majority was a mere 800,000 out of 73 million votes cast, but in the Electoral College he won 301 electoral votes to Humphrey's 191.

Presidential elections are won, not by partisan ideologies or by the sharpness of party contrast, but by the majority vote in each state, which determines how each state's Electoral College vote is cast. This gives decisive importance to the areas of population concentration: it is all but essential to



win the votes of what some experts call Quadeali, the heavily urbanized quadrilateral from Boston and Philadelphia to Illinois and Wisconsin, plus California.

The method of choosing the president was one of the most difficult tasks facing the 55 men who met in a sultry Philadelphia in 1787 to draw up their Constitution for the new and still divided and indeed unmapped republic. They knew who their, and the 13 states', choice of a first president would be: George Washington, best known (and the wealthiest) American in 1787, their leader in the War of Independence, but also a man who had refused the call to become king when it was made in 1782, and a Cincinnati at the plough, ready to respond to his country's call but far preferring life on his estate at Mount Vernon (where he had many more employees than he had when he became president).

The device they hit upon to choose the president after Washington (and they put no limit on the number of terms he might hold it was), they recognized, cumbersome; the states, still very distinct, choosing "Electors" by their own devices; and effective power vested primarily in the hands of the (then 26) senators who until 1913 came to the federal capital not by popular election but as the representatives of their state legislatures.

The House of Representatives would, they expected, usually choose the president from among those leading contenders, and each state's delegation in the House in choosing him would vote as a unit. The House did so on two occasions: in 1801, when, after 36 ballots they chose Thomas Jefferson, and in 1825, when they chose John Quincy Adams, even though in the election Andrew Jackson had 153,000 popular votes against Mr Adams' 108,000, and 99 electoral college votes against Adams' 84; but neither had an absolute majority of all the candidates. To Jackson this was "deal", and after it he began to hold public meetings and in 1832 a national nominating convention, to ensure that the "people" would nominate. The tradition of the strong executive (what A. J. Schlesinger Jr would call the Imperial Presidency) really begins



Contrasting styles: Lincoln, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Nixon

All their yesterday's men

The forty men who have held what may be the world's highest elective political office have come from diverse backgrounds and by strange routes. Nowadays, presidents tend to be recruited from among the governors of large or, in Jimmy Carter's case, small states, or from the senate. Occasionally a businessman may emerge with (apparently) no conspicuous party record but with a golden voice and a striking image: Wendell Wilkie passed the nomination hurdle but could not defeat FDR in 1940.

Generals are often seen (though not with uniform success) as *papabile*: Washington, Jackson, Grant, Teddy Roosevelt and Eisenhower. However, the only one to owe his election entirely to generalship was Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready", the twelfth President (and the seventh to come from Virginia); he had never held elected office and indeed did not vote until he was 62; so proud was he of his victories in the Mexican War, that he gave his horse the freedom of the White House lawn.

His son-in-law was better known: Jefferson Davis, later the president of the break-away Confederacy, eloped with Jackson, and it has grown steadily ever since.

The president as supreme was never intended. Back in 1787 the Founding Fathers envisaged something closer to Congressional (ie Parliamentary) government, but with a republican not a monarchical form, and with an executive who would be a magistrate only.

The men of ambition, the would-be Caesars, had been killed (Alexander Hamilton, in his duel with Burr in 1804), or destroyed by their own egotism and ambition (Burr himself). It is still true that it is one man has a majority in the Electoral College, it is the House who will choose. Mr Reagan (or could it really be Mr Mondale?) must have a majority (270 or more) to secure election. If he does not, the House (at present Democratic) will select the next president from the three highest names.

Just as in Britain, so in the US vote, one must be on an electoral roll, and this requires the citizen to fill out registration forms usually at least 30 days before voting day. Only Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon and Maine allow registration on election day; only

with and married Taylor's daughter and was as prominent as his father-in-law at Buena Vista. Taylor in fact only served one year, in the White House, short, but not the shortest, term. The ninth president, William Henry Harrison (another Virginian) served only one month.

John Kennedy, was young and fit enough to withstand the January cold of his inauguration hatless and coatless. Harrison, aged 68, insisted on riding to the Capitol in January 1841, there to make his two-hour inaugural speech — the longest on record — in the bitter cold, unprotected from the stormy weather and to catch a fatal pneumonia in the process.

Only one president, James Buchanan, remained a bachelor. His fiancée would not go through with the ceremony, suspecting that the was after her money. Grover Cleveland, the first Democrat in the White House since the Civil War, was a bachelor in his first campaign of 1884, only to find himself accused of fathering an illegitimate child by one Maria Halpin while he was mayor of Buffalo. Two years later, Cleveland, now president, married — not Maria

but Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former law partner; he was 49, she 21.

Charges of immorality did not stop with Cleveland. President Harding was embarrassed by the revelation in 1923 that he was the father of an illegitimate daughter, born in 1919 to Nan Britton of Marion, Ohio, the president's home town.

Four presidents have been assassinated (Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy); others have been missed by would-be assassins: F. D. Roosevelt in 1933; Harry Truman in 1950; and Ronald Reagan twice, Arthur Bremer, who later shot George Wallace, stalked Richard Nixon; Manson acolyte Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme averted a general startled direction of Gerald Ford.

Ford has the special distinction of reaching the White House without having been elected to the office at all. He took over on the fall of Richard Nixon, the only president to resign, though a century earlier Andrew Johnson had been impeached (then acquitted) for "disloyalty".

E. W.

North Dakota does not require registration at all.

In many states, failure to vote regularly leads to being struck from the registration rolls. In the past, it has been customary in the deep South for blacks to fail to register — from ignorance, and sometimes from fear.

The vigilance of the courts, the registration drives of the 1960s, and the crusading efforts of many black leaders, not least the Rev Jesse Jackson in his campaigning this year, have effectively ensured that all who are alerted and registered can now exercise their civil right. If black registration throughout the country increased by 25 per cent this year Mr Reagan could lose as many as eight states that New York, for example, are an estimated 900,000 unregistered black voters, more than five times the number of Mr Reagan's margin of victory there in 1980.

Nevertheless, despite assiduous educational drives, relentless propaganda and a daily, almost hourly barrage of news and advertisement, it will be surprising if more than 90

million of the US's 170 million people of voting age (all over 18) actually vote. In 1980 only 54 per cent of those qualified to vote (86.5 million) did so, against a voter participation in the last elections in Britain of 75 per cent, in France of 86 per cent, in West Germany of 89 per cent, and in Italy of 90 per cent.

Against this gloomy finding, it should, however, be stressed that voting in the US is frequent both for individuals and on issues. The Federal Election Commission estimated that in 1984 some 500,000 Government officials will be filled by election. They include president and ice president, 3 of the 100 senators, all 435 congressmen, 13 state governors, and many local officers including judges, sheriffs, etc., down to the proverbial dog catcher.

In this sense more voters will have voted in the US in 1984 for more people and on more issues than in any other country. As the price it pays for its democratic freedom, the US has the most protracted, the most intricate and the most varied system of elections in the world.

masters now." Laski, Cole, Strachey and the Left Book Club were dominant.

In the United States from the days of John Dewey and of Franklin Roosevelt's Brain Trust to the aftermath of the Great Society legislation, "progressives" and "radicals" set the pace in universities, and it was rare (outside California) to find an academic who would admit even to being a Republican; conservatives felt out of place, and academics of the stature of Peter Viereck and Russell Kirk, Robert Nisbet or Richard Weaver, were seen as eccentrics, or at least as "superior men".

To Lionel Trilling in 1950 liberalism was "the sole intellectual tradition" in America. That viewpoint now seems remote. There was far more to Reagan's victory as governor of California in 1966 and as president in 1980 than the triumph of a Hollywood actor riding a lone horse at television cameras turned. In the world of the "sex revolt", and of Big (and less and less competent) government, the revolt against the intrusive state has become legitimate, even fashionable. "The Keynesian orthodoxy", as Irving Kristol has said, "is showing clear signs of sclerosis, even senility".

E. W.

Top of the popularity polls

In presidential election year, "the Man" is always "the Issue". Many voters, gazing in their now-electronically-equipped booths at a series of lists of names for many jobs, will pull out their lever and "vote the straight ticket", electing either all Republicans or all Democrats, from president through some 50 or 60 or more names, largely because of the magic — or otherwise — of the name at the top.

Political scientists used to use the phrase that in the years when a popular president was running, all his party candidates, regardless of their talents, got in "on the president's coat-tails". Now they are noting that it is more the reverse that obtains: and that, as with McGovern in 1972, with Carter in 1980 and with Mondale this year, a strikingly large number of that individual's fellow candidates — would-be governors or congressmen or local worthies — have pressingly urgent business elsewhere when the presidential candidate and his courtiers come onto their path. Today's voters are, in any case, more issue-oriented, and more prepared to "split the ticket", voting for a Democrat for one office and Republican for another. (Only the president, and the vice president must be elected as a team.)

On the whole, voters frequently vote for a popular and strong president, however, and yet stay firmly in the opposite camp in casting their Senate House ballots. To most of them a Republican White House and a Democratic Congress is no bad thing at all — checks and balances are important to Americans. The president in all his popularity this year does not seem likely to secure control of the House and his majority in the Senate may stay small.

The powers of the president are awesome, as described in the Constitution and as history and successive crises have expanded them. He is Commander-in-Chief of the armed services: he appoints and dismisses: the press and television spotlights that are constantly on him allow him to influence the direction his country is taking. The president in all his popularity this year does not seem likely to secure control of the House and his majority in the Senate may stay small.

In so diverse a society most issues divide: Republicanism in urban, steel-and-motor-car-producing America (Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois) is bound to be a different "ideology" from the Republicanism of the white farms in the agrarian Middle West and still more from the Republicanism of Nevada (growing faster than any other state) addicted to contradictory growth industries — atomic power grounds on vast swathes of Government land, a "consumer economy" booming with tourists, gambling and sex divorce laws, a casino and sagebrush country that is also perversely the heartland of the Moral Majority and of evangelical religion.

Politics in the United States especially federal politics, is thus necessarily immensely personalized; and each politician is cocooned and aided by a personal staff devoted to the furthering of his, or her, career, in or outside his "party" or any "cause".

No president has reached the White House without coming up a hard way — even if Washington, John Adams and the Virginian dynasty (Jefferson, Madison and Monroe) came to office almost as if of Revolutionary right and as a near-hereditary inheritance.

Even a cursory survey of the 200 pages of presidential history since 1789, however, does put some glosses on some of the myths that have arisen over the last few months of campaigning.

Age: Ronald Reagan will, if re-elected, be the oldest man to win a presidential election. But he is not the oldest to run. In 1876 the Greenback Party, in their convention in Indiana, nominated Peter Cooper of New York, who was 85; he only received 61,700 votes, but the popular vote winner was the Democrat S. J. Tilden, with 4,500,550 votes) was defeated in the Electoral College vote by the Republican Rutherford Hayes by exactly one vote. In the most bitter and lengthy contest in American history, and only after the deliberations of a special electoral commission,



The real Dallas soap opera

One of the winners of the real Dallas soap opera — the Republican convention — was a once-obscure Baptist preacher from Lynchburg, Virginia: the Rev Jerry Falwell. The prominence given to him and other fundamentalist preachers was evidence that the Moral Majority and allied organizations in the new Christian right (NCR) have succeeded in appointing themselves guardians of America's sacred "Judeo-Christian" traditions. The world now knows that God is a Republican. And just in case this support was not enough to ensure Reagan's reelection, the Catholic Church has given his campaign a further boost by attacking Geraldine Ferraro for her ambivalent position on abortion.

For the moment it looks as if Falwell is right in his claim that the NCR is not just a movement of fundamentalist Protestants and that it does have the support of conservative Catholics and Jews but like most such claims, this one needs to be treated with caution. Since the NCR first hit the headlines with claims to have unseated four leading liberal Democrat senators in 1980, social scientists have been trying to evaluate the support of the Moral Majority and the results of surveys such as Shupe and Stacey's *Born Again Politics* and the *Moral Majority* suggest that, in the South at least, the movement is treated with suspicion by both blacks and Catholics; hardly surprising given that many of the politicians supporting the Moral Majority have also been prominent in the Klan, the John Birch Society and various other unsavoury groups on the nasty right.

What is one to make of the prominence of Falwell and his cohorts, apart from the dismissive "Americans are odd"? First, one should not panic. The Moral Majority has not converted lots of people to its views on abortion, school prayer, the dangers of secular humanism, the need for censorship of school books, and so on; it has persuaded those people (who have always held such views) that there always were a lot of them to get out and make their voices heard. And any democrat has to accept that increased participation in

the system is a blessing, even if one does not like the people who are now participating.

A second observation is that the new Christian right is part of a wider movement in American culture: the rehabilitation of the South. The values that Falwell and his followers promote have remained dominant among Southern whites and have only been overlooked because since the early 1960s the south has been the lunatic aunt of the American family, kept in the attic and placated when necessary. The decline of the industrial north and the new wealth of the south has brought the Bible Belt back into the mainstream of American life, a point neatly symbolized by Reagan's choice of Dallas for his coronation.

The rise of the NCR should not be seen as a portent of continuing success. If one looks at the legislative record of the last four years, it becomes clear that Reagan has not been able to deliver on any of its issues. He has given it what secular rightists want: lower taxes, lower inflation, increased defence spending and an aggressive foreign policy — but he has failed to stop the tax man penalizing Protestant Christian schools and colleges that do not actively encourage black enrolment, he has failed to outlaw abortion and he has failed to deliver on school prayer. To date he has been able to blame these failures on a hostile Congress but his actions have been weak enough to cause some suspicion that Reagan is a Moral Majoritarian at elections and a crypto-liberal once he has won.

Where "born again" politics has been successful is at the local level. In locales where Protestant fundamentalists are strong, they have been able to exert considerable influence on school boards and textbook publishers but their influence on the national stage is moderated by the need to form coalitions with other conservative interests and it is the question of coalition that holds the key to the future of movements like the Moral Majority. At the Dallas convention, the Republicans gave a platform to Baptist fundamentalists but they also had prayers from a Greek Orthodox Bishop and Catholic

Steve Bruce

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Sex: Mrs Geraldine Ferraro has had much publicity and not all of it favourable, but she is not the first woman vice presidential candidate. The minor parties have often nominated women, just as they regularly nominate blacks — mainly of course as a form of protest.

In 1884 and again in 1888 the Equal Rights Party nominated Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood for the presidency; the Socialist Workers Party in 1952, 1956 and 1960 nominated Myra Tanner Weiss for the vice presidency. The Communist Party has frequently nominated blacks for the vice presidential slot, and in 1968 in fact nominated for the presidency Mrs Charlene Mitchell, a black woman. Though felons cannot of course vote, Eugene Debs was in jail, serving a ten-year espionage sentence, when he was nominated for the presidency by the Socialist Party in 1920 — he had been their candidate in 1900, 1904,

1908 and 1912. In 1920, he received 917,000 votes. It remains, of course true that Mrs Ferraro is the first woman nominated for the vice presidency with a real chance of winning.

Paternalism: There is of course always the chance, if no longer a very likely one, that an elector might not cast his ballot as expected, when he does vote in his state college in December. Some states now by law require electors to vote for the candidates of their political parties (Alabama, California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Oregon and Maine). But historians cherish the recollection of those perverse characters who did step out of line: in 1796, Samuel Miles, a Pennsylvania Federalist, voted for John Adams instead of Thomas Jefferson. In 1949 Preston Parks, one of the twelve electors from Tennessee which as a state had voted Democratic, nevertheless cast his ballot for Strom Thurmond of South

The Whiter than White House

American campaigns luxuriate in prodigious quantities of money, and most senate ones have a price tag of at least one million dollars. Marketing is expensive. Herbert Alexander estimated a total of \$900m funded the 1981/82 elections. Ten years earlier President Nixon spent \$60m.

But post-Watergate America sought to diminish the role of Midas in American politics, and they limited individual contributions to \$1,000 per candidate. No sooner was the new law minted than devolved. Small donors were solicited instead; business, professions and conservative groups formed "political action committees" (PACs) which were less inhibited by donation rules. There is no way of insulating American campaigns from big money. Interest groups will always discover some byzantine entry: they need politicians, and politicians need marketing, and marketing needs cash. So Congress, like the Ritz Hotel, is open to everybody.

Nearly half of the "Fortune five-hundred" companies have political action committees. PACs are allowed to give up to \$10,000 per candidate. Some tangible return is expected and there are many testimonials to success; as Justin Dart (chairman of Dart Industries) has said, dialogue with politicians "is a fine thing, but with a little money they hear you better".

Thus Representatives voting for a hospital cost containment Bill got one quarter the amount its opponents received from the American Medical Association. PACs have been able to lather the political process; the 37 new Republican representatives in 1980 gained nearly one third of their campaign funding from PACs. America's citizens in the end help pay the price of political marketing, by having to buttress inefficient established interests that can purchase shares in political goodwill.

Moreover, the qualification for office is becoming ability to raise money rather than the traditional political skills. Where corruption is endemic in cultures — here a political culture — exorcism becomes impossible and the need is to contain it by legitimising some acceptable measure of corruption, hence the attraction of PACs. But the role of very rich men will never be quite the same again. The need is now to solicit myriads of numbers of the semi-rich, bonded together in PACs, and we may picture the new political maestro not as a fat man with a huge cigar, but rather a row of fatted men with smaller cigars.

Pre-eminent have been the ideological right-wing pressure groups, and their titles are self-explanatory: Gun Owners of America, Stop the Baby Killers, Moral Majority, Americans Against Union Control, Citizens for the Republic.

These organizations are reactionary in the sense that they developed in opposition to a status quo that was sentimentally liberal. There is a desire in America for trenchant affirmation of values ("God created Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve"), which they are in a position to appease. The lobbies do not create their constituency — it pre-exists, and they simply stimulate an underlying emotion. Between 1976 and 1980 they helped defeat 12 liberal senators.

A further conundrum is that the public demand high ethics of a system wherein only the less-than-ethical can afford to participate: they ask for the morality of the cloister fortified by the lucre of the casino. Since much wealth is created in the grey ground between legality and illegality, this leads inexorably to the kind of embarrassments demonstrated by the Ferraro affair.

Political mass marketing has therefore come at the price of some diminution in political integrity. "America has the best politicians money can buy" would be a silly exaggeration, but, obsessed with the next election, a megalomaniacal whisper from a rich group might illuminate congressional minds on many an issue hitherto unclear.

Nicholas O'Shaughnessy

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E. W.

Bernard Crick



Better not tell the whole truth on tutorials

The particular sorry piece from that scheme of things, entire at the Polytechnic of North London that most interested me was fought to a goalless draw in the High Court. As *The Times* reported it in the issue of September 28, Mr Justice Kennedy cunningly refused to rule, in response to Mr Harrington's application, that the tutors must identify faces from the photographs, but also refused to examine whether confidentiality of the tutorial is in public interest. He said that to grant Harrington's application was too late to give him a remedy. If the students in the photographs again got into trouble, then it was open to Harrington to come back to the court with proceedings for contempt against the tutors. Thus (fingers crossed) the story so far. And all this, except the dangers got out of hand again, that the visitors could demand a remedy.

After my little brush with Conor Cruise O'Brien in *The Observer* June 24, July 1 and 8), the solicitors for some of the staff involved asked me to swear an affidavit on the nature of the tutorial relationship. I willingly agreed because the issue is one of extraordinary importance for all teachers in higher education. No amount of exasperation with either the authorities or "the students" (a few of them) at PNL should tempt us to close our eyes and stuff our ears. Here is what I wrote.

1. I am professor of politics, teaching political philosophy at Birkbeck College, London University. I have been a university teacher for 30 years, always actively involved in tutorial work, have written on staff-student relations, write a monthly column in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, was chairman for the Harvard Society of a committee of the three main political parties that negotiated guidelines for visits of politicians to schools.

2. I believe that society expects of all of us in higher education not merely to instruct in skills and objective knowledge, but in a far broader sense to try to educate the whole person - much as Cardinal Newman argued in his *Idea of a University*. This idea of education, as distinct from the continental tradition of mass lectures, involves personal relations between teachers and students, a tutorial tradition even when other methods of instruction are also used. It is sometimes said that we should stand *in loco parentis*. Students nowadays would often deny what society nonetheless seems to expect of us, but in practice I have found that students talk to us about, and expect guidance on, matters not strictly curricular, but which can either be seen broadly as "moral education" or narrowly as personal problems likely to affect their performance if not resolved.

3. Some of these matters can involve illegal acts. In my own experience I have had students come to me to talk about, and have either advised or advised them who to turn to, problems relating to drug addiction, sexual offences, defrauding landlords, breach of maintenance orders, how to return stolen books, offences arising from supposed I couldn't even make it a condition of going to prison that it was not to be visited by Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Lord Longford or even Mr Arnold Kaufman.

would say that it was "not our job". In some of these cases there could be an element of connivance to break the law, or, more often simply trying to find an informal just solution. I could conceive of cases, homicide or terrorism, for instance, in which I would feel a clear moral duty to inform. I do not argue an absolute privilege to the tutorial relationship. But I think the burden of public interest should be very clear to break it; I have broken it two or three times in my life to the benefit of a student, in one case to tell a doctor and in another case an examination board what otherwise they would not have known.

4. I think that the staff-student relationship must have some analogies to that of a priest or minister, solicitor to client, journalist to source, doctor to patient. In each case one needs to explore whether the special functions that both laws and society's opinions expect the minister, solicitor, social worker, journalist, doctor or teacher confidentiality can be performed if confidentiality is broken or if they are required by law publicly to testify, or, in this case, identify. I repeat that I am not arguing an absolute privilege; but in law and morality it is fallacious to say that because it is impossible to be sure where a line should be drawn, that principles are inapplicable.

5. As I am informed, in the case at issue the teachers and tutors were not even witnesses to the affray or breach of the court order. If the law orders them to identify the students, I feel strongly that a principle will be established that would damage the trust that students in trouble can have in those to whom they turn, and those to whom, moreover, society expects them to turn. Such a decision would grievously inhibit the tutorial relationship and erode something that we nationally hold precious and is essential to teaching as most of us, happily, still see teaching.

6. May I make clear that I think the students have acted wrongly in seeking to obstruct Mr Harrington and also that I think it the duty of teachers knowing any students concerned to attempt with all their moral authority of confidentiality to get them to cease what is both a breach of the law and a blow at academic freedom. But I think the balance of public interest in this case is reasonably clear: for the law to require us to inform on our students, unless the matter is grave and there is no other remedy, is to destroy and endanger our peculiar function which is part of the fabric of our society.

Perhaps we should be glad that Mr Justice Kennedy has chosen, for the moment, to let sleeping dogs lie. Any clarification of this special relationship would almost certainly limit and damage it. Of the examples I gave, only doctors and solicitors have any clear privilege in law. After the Sarah Tisdall case, informants to the press should be more cautious (and less trusting). Oddly, the confessional, my legal friends tell me, has no privilege in law - only that no court has been so foolish as to subpoena a priest.

But what if there is a replay? That may be *sub judice*. What would I do if done for contempt in another similar circumstance? I could honestly feel no doubt. The "rule of law" cannot mean that we must always and in every circumstance obey the present law. That is neither the Socratic nor the Christian tradition. Only that we should accept the consequences: I suppose I couldn't even make it a condition of going to prison that it was not to be visited by Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, Lord Longford or even Mr Arnold Kaufman.



Medical students at the Royal Free demonstrate against the Flowers report.

Keep taking the tablets

Michael Day looks at London's teaching hospitals

Government policies in recent years have led to many changes in London teaching hospitals, but sadly few if any seem to be for the better.

The removal of boards of governors led to a loss of independence that has been succeeded by absorption into the four Thames regions, all of which have been the victims of the application of the findings of the Resource Allocation Working Party (RAWP), having been classed as "overprovided" and thus as losers of revenue to supposedly "underprovided" regions.

The basis in equity of equal opportunity for health-care nationally is unassailable but the mechanistic application of the logical consequences of this policy, down to district level, has proved particularly damaging to those centres of specialization in the London area.

Regions require districts that they target that may amount to as much as a 20 per cent reduction of revenue over the next ten years. A Special Increment for Teaching (SIFT) is payable at 75 per cent of the excess costs of the teaching hospital, but it is inadequate and takes no account of research - and why only 75 per cent of the excess costs? The Warwick University study of SIFT could supply no answer.

The costs paid for the next ten years that regions are requiring would seem nothing short of disastrous, given the levels of funding that they have proposed. Calculations, based on resident population, of the needs of London districts take little or no account of the actual work done by specialist centres or of the urban deprivation of populations they all serve. The role of teaching hospitals in undergraduate and postgraduate education and in research of national and international importance seems ignored. Most London teaching districts span the range of high-technology medicine and the worst communities have health problems that our inner cities can demonstrate - a challenge that they are ready to take up given the means.

The reorganizations of 1974 and 1982 have saddled the inner London districts with district health authorities whose members often see their role in very simple and local terms. Their politics and policies are thus often almost solely directed to the improvement of services to their local residents and voters - but major teaching hospitals are not simply "district generalists" that happen to have other responsibilities. They are rational, efficient, while fulfilling their local roles, must be allowed to innovate, to take complex cases that district generalists are not equipped to treat, and to lead in research and education.

The assault, however, has not only been from fiscal policies in the DHSS. The London medical schools are part of London University, also a victim of the first child winds blew. Lord Annan, the then vice-chancellor, observed that the medical schools taught 25 per cent of London University's students yet used 30 per cent of the university's resources. He asked Lord Flowers to chair a working party to inquire into the problem.

The hurried and fatally flawed Flowers report proposed medical school amalgamations, pairings and closures as well as the overdue integration of the London postgraduate institutes into the general medical schools. The report was over-ambitious and the fatal flaw was that it was not costed. It took another working party with professional help - the Le Quesne working party on medical costs - to show that closures of old schools without reduction in medical student numbers did not save money. Only the lunacy of the non-completion of others, such as St George's or St Mary's, would have done so. The result was an imposed reduction of staffing mostly in pre-clinical departments that in some laboratory sciences borders on the dangerous. At a ratio of 1:10 it is certainly educationally unsound and damaging to the small-group teaching for which British medicine is renowned.

Amalgamations have taken place and continue. St Thomas's and Guy's have reformed after 150 years as the Royal Dental, and are set to house the Institute of Dermatology. Charing Cross has taken in the Westminster University College, London, in the process of absorbing the Middlesex, and Dart's, which rapidly developed into a large rival to the university. This policy of diversification in foreign links and agreements was in line with traditional Afghan policy in other fields.

The guiding aim was to safeguard national independence of a poorly developed but state-situated between powerful neighbours. Europe or the US which only a small number found university posts or other jobs but a nucleus remain there, determined to devote their talents and skills to Afghanistan. The ideal of an exiled Afghan university based in Peshawar, serving the educational needs of almost three million refugees, still seems very remote. However, ex-professors came together to form the Afghan Information Centre in 1981, publishing the most objective and well-informed regular bulletin of news and important developments in Afghanistan. Its editor is the former rector of Kabul University, Dr Boyd B Majrooh, and among those helping with the work of the centre have been some of the most distinguished teachers from Kabul.

The university structure remained intact in the first years of the revolution, though under strain. The regime under successive presidents had too much on its hands in the form of national revolts to be able to spare much effort upon the university. An early official political ideas were compulsory for all students did not have an appreciable effect on recruitment for the PDPA. It was undoubtedly the privileges, power and rewards given over to party members which attracted hundreds of students. Many more played along with the dominant current because of official inducements.

hospitals as a group. The faults are on both sides.

The metropolitan deans, the London advisory group, the academic forum and the University Hospitals Association have all tried with little real success. The London teaching hospitals, fearful for their individual futures, appear to distrust concerted action. It was the deans' inability to agree to throw any one of their number out of the lifeboat that led to the ill-fated Flowers working party. The appointment of an academic doctor as the chief medical officer of the DHSS may give us some hope - but we wait with interest to see what new initiatives he will propose or be willing to contemplate.

The Griffiths report suggests the injection of top-class managerial techniques into the health service and we await the appointment of "super-GFs" in the DHSS. The teaching districts, no less than the DHSS and the regions, will require people of calibre to tackle their special problems. The relationship that develops between the Griffiths managers and the doctors, administrators and chairmen at regional, district and unit level will be interesting to watch, to say the least.

The appointments carry the potential for great improvement and the risk of organizational chaos. What is to be done if the London medical schools and teaching hospitals are not to wither, first singly and then in pairs? What must be our strategy for survival? First and foremost, the regions and the DHSS must be convinced that, in the London group of teaching hospitals and institutes over which they preside, they are responsible for the greatest concentration of medical talents and facilities anywhere in the world. The sooner they begin to talk to us seriously about our local and national role in health care, in the provision of specialist services and in medical education, the better for the health of the country as a whole.

For our part, we in the teaching hospitals must demonstrate - by the efficient use of resources and the level of research monies we attract - that we deserve the support. We must also demand the flexibility in planning that will allow rationalization without disruption. We should each develop service and teaching links with deprived districts to spread the expertise and give them the help they need, and incidentally allow us to claw back some of the RAWP monies.

Finally, we must create a top-level consultative structure at top level between the teaching district health authorities, the DHSS, the four Thames regions and the University of London that will coordinate developments in the capital for the nation's health needs, the demands of teaching and research, and the application of that research to health care nationally and worldwide. At present there is little confidence that these changes will come about or even that their need is appreciated.

All this may paint a gloomy picture, but the worst is yet to be told. The real tragedy is the lack of dialogue between the DHSS and the London teaching hospitals.

The author is former sub-dean of the United Medical and Dental Schools, London, and professor of anatomy at St Thomas's Hospital Medical School.

Victim of a wicked stepmother

Kabul University is beginning to show signs of decline. Anthony Hyman reports on the problems it faces

Afghanistan's major institution of higher education has suffered greatly in recent years. The development of Kabul University in a poor and backward Asian country which had escaped colonization was itself a remarkable achievement.

But there are many signs of a marked decline. Less than half of the teachers, and even fewer of the students, are left. The university's former independence has been curtailed, and academic standards have fallen drastically. Low morale of members of the university community is explained by special pressures on teachers to conform, as well as the everyday dangers of life in Kabul. Stresses and strains at the university are part of the larger political crisis affecting the whole country. Its symbolic representation is in a badly-wire harricades put on recently around the campus, with checkpoints manned by soldiers and armed communist militants of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA).

Since its foundation in 1947, Kabul University has been a highly cosmopolitan institution with close western links. Its various faculties received teams of teachers and technical help from foreign universities in four widely contrasting states, using four different languages. Paris University was linked to the prestigious faculty of law and political science, and Lyons University with the faculty of medicine. Bochum, Bonn and Cologne were involved with Kabul's faculties of science and economics, and Heidelberg had a tie with the recently-founded department of anthropology. Columbia, Wyoming and a consortium of US universities helped build up the education, agriculture and engineering faculties. The only formal ties with a Muslim state involved Egypt, significantly between Kabul's faculty of theology and Cairo's famous Al-Azhar University.

Afghanistan's close, educational links with western countries were supplemented in the 1960s by the entry of the USSR into this field of higher education. Soviet aid and teachers founded a Polytechnic Institute in 1967 in Kabul, which rapidly developed into a large rival to the university. This policy of diversification in foreign links and agreements was in line with traditional Afghan policy in other fields.

The guiding aim was to safeguard national independence of a poorly developed but state-situated between powerful neighbours. Europe or the US which only a small number found university posts or other jobs but a nucleus remain there, determined to devote their talents and skills to Afghanistan. The ideal of an exiled Afghan university based in Peshawar, serving the educational needs of almost three million refugees, still seems very remote. However, ex-professors came together to form the Afghan Information Centre in 1981, publishing the most objective and well-informed regular bulletin of news and important developments in Afghanistan. Its editor is the former rector of Kabul University, Dr Boyd B Majrooh, and among those helping with the work of the centre have been some of the most distinguished teachers from Kabul.

The university structure remained intact in the first years of the revolution, though under strain. The regime under successive presidents had too much on its hands in the form of national revolts to be able to spare much effort upon the university. An early official political ideas were compulsory for all students did not have an appreciable effect on recruitment for the PDPA. It was undoubtedly the privileges, power and rewards given over to party members which attracted hundreds of students. Many more played along with the dominant current because of official inducements.

Within university circles hostile to the regime, fear of arrest prevented any overt display of opposition, but early in 1979 the underground press began, which still survives in Kabul. The university is a major production centre of the small communist party

which came to power. A number of its leading figures were graduates of Kabul University, or former student leaders, such as Babrak Karmal. The PDPA drew much of its support from the educated class, and hoped to expand it. The organized opposition to the communists, led by fundamentalist Muslims, also drew many of its leaders and activists from the same class. So tighter control over the university by the ruling PDPA was seen as a priority. The guiding principle was that of Lenin's maxim: "He who has the youth has the future."

Their initial prospects were quite good. The mood at the university was mixed, but there were a considerable number of keen student supporters as well as activists for the new government under President Taraki. Many others, however, were wary or hostile. PDPA activists from the student body stood out as organizers and recruiters for the party within the university, calling frequent rallies and meetings to express fervent support for the new regime. Educational courses soon suffered serious disruption, but more serious was the increasing politicization of the atmosphere. Vigorous PDPA proselytism on the campus was accompanied by warnings or threats made to members of the academic staff who objected to political slogans on behalf of the PDPA in their classrooms.

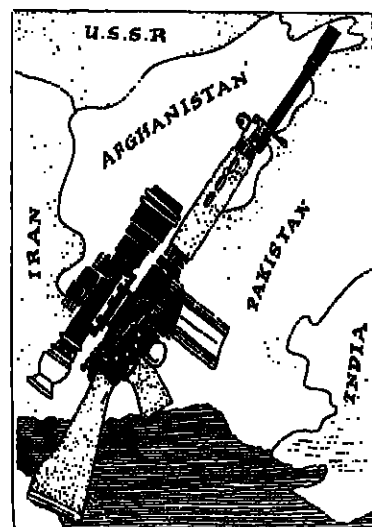
The early retirement, arrest and imprisonment of professors known to be critical of communist influence began late in 1978, and was selective. Undoubtedly intended to intimidate other opponents at the university into passivity or cooperation. Most teachers were liberal or conservative, or apolitical, but Marxist ideas were spread among a fair number, as well as among students. Probably there were initially more teachers belonging to the ultra-left so-called Maoist factions, rather than to the pro-Moscow PDPA. Some Maoists took little conservative professors, were arrested or suspended from their posts. Of the arrested teachers from Kabul University and its small southern extension at Jalalabad University, survivors were released - with several thousand other political prisoners in 1980 - after the Soviet invasion. They promptly left for exile in Peshawar, just across the border in Pakistan. Hundreds of former professors of the university have since passed through Peshawar en route to the west - Europe or the US where only a small number found university posts or other jobs but a nucleus remain there, determined to devote their talents and skills to Afghanistan. The ideal of an exiled Afghan university based in Peshawar, serving the educational needs of almost three million refugees, still seems very remote. However, ex-professors came together to form the Afghan Information Centre in 1981, publishing the most objective and well-informed regular bulletin of news and important developments in Afghanistan. Its editor is the former rector of Kabul University, Dr Boyd B Majrooh, and among those helping with the work of the centre have been some of the most distinguished teachers from Kabul.

The university structure remained intact in the first years of the revolution, though under strain. The regime under successive presidents had too much on its hands in the form of national revolts to be able to spare much effort upon the university. An early official political ideas were compulsory for all students did not have an appreciable effect on recruitment for the PDPA. It was undoubtedly the privileges, power and rewards given over to party members which attracted hundreds of students. Many more played along with the dominant current because of official inducements.

Within university circles hostile to the regime, fear of arrest prevented any overt display of opposition, but early in 1979 the underground press began, which still survives in Kabul. The university is a major production centre of the small communist party



Above: Kabul under Soviet occupation, below: Soviet troops



centre for *shabnameh* "nightletters", so called from the clandestine manner in which these independent news sheets circulate, challenging the state monopoly of the press. Teachers and students cooperate in this dangerous opposition activity in the capital, distributing printed or mimeographed news sheets and manifestos in Dari. They could continue only with the tacit help of disgruntled PDPA members and other state employees.

After the overthrow of the Khalq PDPA faction at the end of 1979, a more systematic and methodical reconstruction of the university has begun. This is clearly on Soviet lines, with great stress laid on political work. As in Soviet universities, Kabul aims to train students not only in specialist skills, but also to accept and propagate the regime's political ideas. All are required to attend four courses in Marxist-Leninist political theory - though the level of study at Kabul is reportedly lower than in the USSR. There are courses in historical materialism, the history of revolutionary movements, scientific sociology and dialectical materialism.

Reports from Kabul University indicate that political lectures have often been boycotted by students. Women students are said to have led protests at what they claim are arrogant and condescending attitudes of Russian lecturers and their constant praise of Soviet life.

One of the Soviet invasion's immediate consequences was the breakdown of established links with western universities in 1980. This decision by western governments, however inevitable in the circumstances, has helped Kabul University dependent on Soviet aid by removing the highly valued programmes established decades ago by US, French and West German teachers. In their place came Soviet and a few East German teachers, their numbers growing each year. Their importance within the university in its altered state is vastly greater, with the vacuum created by the dismissal of non-party teachers and the flight into exile of some 300 university teachers since 1978. An Afghan professor who still teaches there told me last year that since 1978 more than half of the Afghan intelligentsia, of which university teachers form a sizeable part, had left their country. He believed that

a full 60 per cent of teachers were already in exile, 5 per cent had been killed or imprisoned, while the remaining 35 per cent were still living in Kabul. But of these the professor claimed that one-third "had their bags packed" - like himself - awaiting the opportunity to get out safely with their families.

The total number of Soviet teachers currently in Afghanistan certainly amounts to more than 600. Even the official newspaper *Kabul New Times* reported (May 22, 1983) that 60 per cent of Kabul University's staff were from "socialist countries". Besides working at the university, Soviet teachers are active in the polytechnic and technical colleges in the capital and in the large towns. Russian language studies and political theory classes amount for the bulk of their work. At the university, Russian language studies are forging ahead, with English, French and German relegated to an inferior place. Even the university central library has reportedly been turned into a new centre for Soviet studies. A knowledge of Russian is necessary for ambitious students wishing to remain in Afghanistan because it is fast becoming essential for advancement in state employment. Russian is also the passport for study abroad. Some 10,000 places are filled by Afghan students in the USSR, and also in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Bulgaria - perhaps a ten-fold increase since 1978 for non-military courses. There are now at least as many Afghan students studying in socialist states as at Kabul University itself.

It is the threat of conscription for three years' military service in the Afghan Army which has brought down student numbers at the university. More than half of third and fourth-year male students regularly flee the capital to avoid the draft. Increasingly, students are accepted only after completing military service. More than half of the students are girls, who are exempted from conscription. The atmosphere at the university is increasingly one of fear for those with independent minds who refuse to join the PDPA. Morale among teachers has fallen sharply since 1982, when five senior professors were arrested by agents of KHAD, the Afghan secret police, after trying to form a human rights group to help arrested teachers

and students. Four were sentenced last year to long prison sentences, after a secret trial in which they were denied the services of a lawyer. One of them is Professor Hasan Kakar, head of the history faculty, who had earlier studied or taught at British or US universities. Kakar stated at his trial: "Our arrest created a general tension and insecurity in the university. Even those professors and teachers who had been politically neutral were forced to flee the country... it will take the country decades to replace these losses."

It is reliably reported by recent arrivals from the university staff that pressures on non-party teachers were stepped up in 1983, with arbitrary dismissals of some professors. Dr M. Asif Zahin, professor of special international law, claims that discriminatory promotions of teachers are now carried out without consideration of academic backgrounds. Loyalty to the Russians and the PDPA government is the essential criterion for advancement of students as well as teachers, he said, adding: "All the necessary provisions, rules and regulations are now being constantly ignored and undermined so that a large number of highly qualified expert professors were unable to breathe in the prison-like atmosphere."

One of the biggest faculties is agriculture - hardly a sensitive area. But even here 35 out of 47 teachers had left Afghanistan for exile by the beginning of 1984. The agronomist Professor Fazl-e-Rahim claims: "The successful students of the first grade are now wandering the streets of Peshawar as refugees, but the third class students are teachers and professors here in the faculty of agriculture." These are apparently known in Kabul as "machine-made professors".

Higher education in Afghanistan may be under strain, but is far from being neglected in the present difficult conditions. What is certain, though, is that Kabul University is being radically transformed, from a western-style institution with strong western links, into a university on Soviet lines, having little exclusively with the USSR and other socialist states of eastern Europe.

Anthony Hyman recently visited Peshawar, and is the author of *Afghanistan under Soviet Domination, 1964-83* (Macmillan, £20 or £7.95)

BOOKS

A profound revolt against modernity

by Richard Crockatt

Troubled Journey from Pearl Harbor to Ronald Reagan by Frederick F. Siegel
Faber, £13.50
ISBN 0 571 12061 X

Giving shape to the history of the recent past is like trying to read a map without a scale. What looms large from the perspective of the present may on later reflection turn out to have been a minor feature on the broader historical landscape. However, if the presidency of Ronald Reagan has done anything, it has provided a useful triangulation point for a survey of the past forty years of American history, and Frederick Siegel has taken full advantage of his opportunities. This is a scholarly and comprehensive account of post-New Deal America which is accessible to general reader and student alike.

American political life since 1941, he writes, "can best be understood as a running duel between the shifting coalitions that comprise the heirs and enemies of the 'Roosevelt Revolution'." From this point of view Reagan Republicanism represents the latest and most determined effort to dissolve the New Deal legacy of governmental activism, big social spending, and budget deficits. No one, certainly no European observer, will miss the irony of Reagan's presidency being associated with unprecedented budget deficits, which suggests not merely that presidents are faced with a Sisyphean task in this area but that the issue between the combatants is about the specific choices governments make in their management of the economy, not whether governments should assume such a role. A tax cut such as Reagan made early in his administration is as much an act of interventionism as, say, an increase in the Medicare budget, since it alters the overall distribution of resources. Reagan's achievement, something approaching a victory of mind over matter, has been to convince many Americans that he can use the power of the government to get the government off their backs.

Many Republicans and not a few Democrats - George Wallace, for example - have argued from this sort of position, but Reagan has history on his side. His politics of a profound Americanism feeds on a profound revolt against modernity, in values if not in techniques, which has left Democrats and Republican "wets" in disarray. Most histories of post-New Deal America treat the tradition of radical conservatism which Reagan

embodies as marginal to the main story of the growth and decay of the "liberal consensus". Siegel weaves a subtle tale which reveals that the consensus was always under pressure, not least from the right.

On this reading the battleground of American politics has often been within rather than between the parties. Siegel justifiably gives full weight to the vain efforts of "corn belt" conservative Robert Taft to secure the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1948 and 1952. The repudiation of Taftite conservatism in favour of the "establishment" candidates Thomas Dewey and Dwight Eisenhower left the Republican right bloodied but unbowed. True conservatism appeared resurgent in the nomination of Barry Goldwater in 1964, only to go down to massive defeat in the election itself, but, as Siegel points out, the Republican debacle of 1964 - Lyndon Johnson won the largest ever popular majority in a presidential contest - was also a defeat of sorts for Johnson's Great Society. Goldwater's extreme positions, which included calls for abolition of the

graduated income tax and social security, allowed Johnson to fight the election on the issue of Goldwater's manifest unfitness for office, leaving the fundamental issues of Vietnam and social reform largely undebated. The result was "a curiously empty campaign which ironically denied Johnson the opportunity to build support for the Great Society."

Siegel adds aptly that despite the overwhelming margin for Johnson, analysis of local voting patterns shows that on a host of social issues, from prayer in the public schools to calls for cutting federal expenditures and reducing welfare spending, the electorate was far closer to Goldwater than to Johnson. "Goldwater the candidate was repudiated," Siegel concludes, "but on a local level conservatism was intact and even thriving."

The advantage of this approach is that it sharpens our perspective on the *Kulturkampf* (as the author terms it) of the 1960s. Countercultural dissent was matched by the disaffection of working-class white ethnics for whom, no less than the radical left, the establishment became an object of contempt.

The resulting "delegitimation of national institutions", Siegel observes, meant that the larger national loyalty was replaced by many lesser ones which divided people by race, ethnicity, and region. At home and abroad America experienced a filtering in the sense of national purpose which Kennedy and Johnson had striven to instill. Siegel's theme is politics "broadly understood", an approach which he justifies in the claim that in the "absence of a common mystique of blood and soil, it is the political creed of the Declaration of Independence that holds the nation together". Social historians may balk at what appears to be an old-fashioned recipe for political formalism. This is not a book about electoral politics but about the political repercussions of social, economic and cultural change. Siegel knits together a mass of material without imposing an artificial neatness upon it and he writes a terse, readable prose which often approaches the epigrammatic.

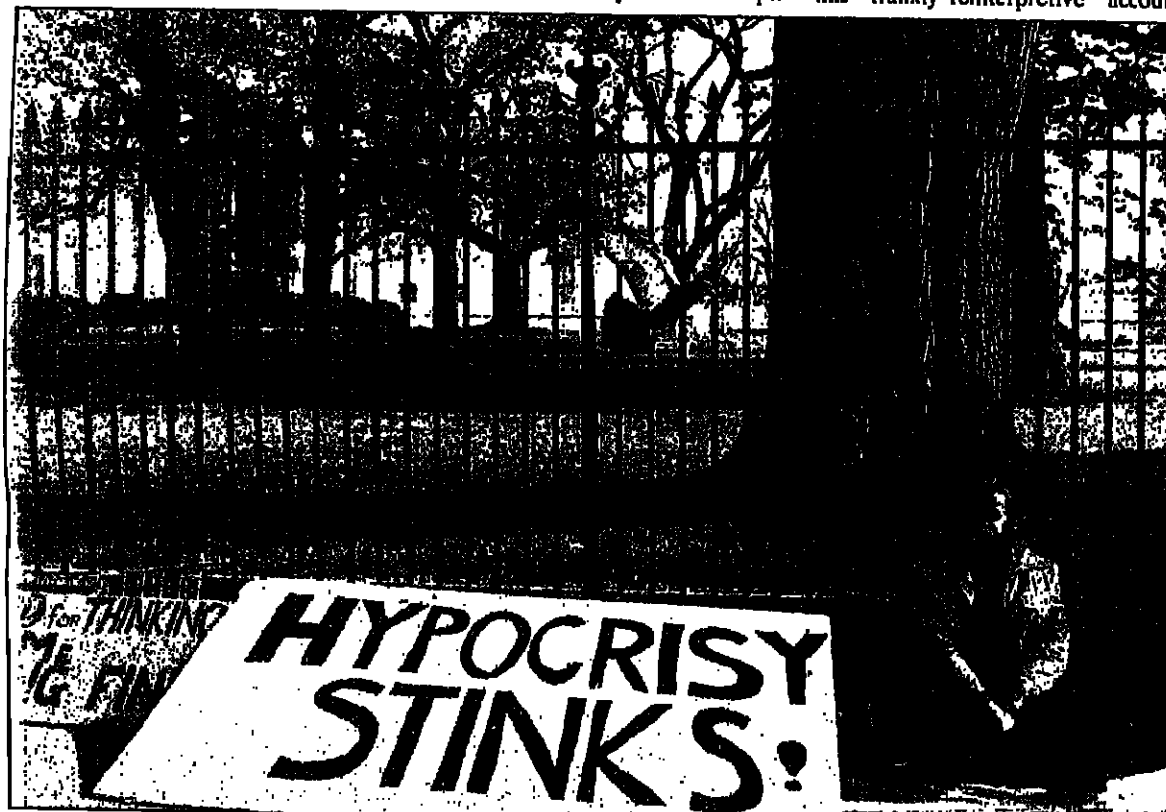
Among the conclusions reached in this "frankly reinterpreted" account

are that the beginnings of the black civil rights movement are to be found not in the Supreme Court ruling of 1954 outlawing segregation in schools but in the reactions of black and white radicals. In the late 1930s to FDR's politically motivated decision to downplay civil rights. On this issue as on others, Siegel makes good his decision to open the story with the last Roosevelt administration rather than the end of the war. World War II, he notes, is the essential backdrop to early cold war diplomacy, McCarthyism, and the complex interplay between foreign policy and domestic tensions which has characterized this imperial phase of American history.

But perhaps the most challenging insights come in the epilogue where Siegel reflects on the implications of Richard Nixon's decision in 1971 to renounce the Breton Woods agreement of 1944 and end the convertibility of dollars into gold. The background was America's sharply deteriorating international trade position caused by the outflow of dollars and hence gold to Japan and Europe, whose imports to the US had risen dramatically during the 1960s. The result, Siegel suggests, is that America has become "Europanized". In narrow economic terms this meant that the dollar now floated in relation to other currencies. More broadly, it signalled the end of the economic conditions which had fuelled the post-war consensus, above all a fair equilibrium between growth in the economy and growth in wages for the large middle-ground of American workers. Automation and increasing overseas competition, often with low-wage economies, have disrupted that equilibrium with the consequence that "the middle is dropping out of the American job structure". America, Siegel writes, is becoming a two-tier society, divided between the highly skilled lawyers, computer analysts, and upper level managers on the one hand, and on the other, the "left-behind" represented by the growing mass of the semi and unskilled who serve the affluent.

It is a sombre conclusion, made only more disturbing by the likelihood that Reagan's heady mixture of cultural conservatism and unfettered capitalism has served to widen rather than close the gap. The American voter who reads this book before the election on Tuesday may not be moved to switch allegiance but he or she will be in a better position to know what is at stake.

Richard Crockatt is in the School of English and American studies at the University of East Anglia.



A lone message outside the White House, captured by Eve Arnold and published in her collection of photographs *In America* (Secker & Warburg, £20.00).

Moral majority

Ronald Reagan: the politics of symbolism by Robert Dallek
Harvard University Press, £14.00
ISBN 0 674 77940 1
Revel and Reaction: the right in contemporary America by Gillian Peele
Oxford University Press, £17.50
ISBN 0 19 821130 9

The social democratic liberalism that enveloped western Europe and the United States in the 1960s was undoubtedly fuelled by a genuine and humane concern about social distress and reinforced by an optimistic faith in the power of intellect, technology and money to create a more just and equal society. Yet the liberal expectations of social transformation and their necessary confidence in the goodwill of men unleashed too much confusion. The ghettoes and urban decay did not disappear. New tensions arose between the quest for some kind of egalitarianism on the one hand and the traditional liberal faith in individual autonomy and meritocracy on the other. There arose a yearning for greater certainty of values, for more predictability in public life.

Conservatism could provide just such a prop. So it was hardly surprising

when Ronald Reagan, a man as finely tuned to the art of presentation as to these changing values, could win more votes in 1980 than his adversary, Jimmy Carter, a man of undoubted decency and sensitivity. Reagan inhabited a world of moral certainty, where decisions posed few intellectual difficulties while Carter conveyed the image of a man with all the right instincts, but whose very compassion inhibited decisiveness.

In his enjoyable political biography of Reagan, Robert Dallek has somehow managed to convert Reagan's confident instincts into something of a political handicap. He recognizes the sources of Reagan's strength but is loath to admit that he fulfils public expectations. He indicts the President for uttering shibboleths and indulging in "political symbolism" and argues, quite reasonably, that his championing of conventional morality and individual freedom is reflective of his "deepest emotions". But according to Dallek the combination of personal belief and political symbolism is insufficient. He believes that presidents and politicians have it quite within their grasp to discover and implement solutions to difficult problems and that such programmes can transcend personal or even political preferences. This is a dubious proposition; and even if Dallek does believe it, he does not identify the alternatives that are available. Whatever one may think of the man, Reagan's success does lie in his sense of political theatre. His reputation for instinctive judgments and for a casual approach to his work is carefully cultivated. Better decisions are not

made by more protracted and agonised analyses of overseas and economic problems. Indeed, the most effective political leaders, such as Franklin Roosevelt, whom Dallek has admired in earlier writings, have understood that the essence of good leadership lies in a projected aura of control. Roosevelt too acted on instinct and dealt in symbols. Perhaps his were good symbols. Reagan's are bad.

Dallek is weakest on Reagan's economic policy. "Reaganomics" and so-called supply-side economics is practically dismissed as unworthy of discussion. Apparently it is "more a symbolic than a substantive economic program". Why this should be the case is not entirely clear. If Dallek means that his motives are rooted in personal instincts, well and good. But motivation does not necessarily or even usually alter the substance of things. Is Keymanism "symbolic" or "substantive"? Undoubtedly cuts in welfare programmes have bitten deeply in some quarters. However, there is little evidence to show that hardship has increased generally among the worst off. While large budget deficits and high interest rates have caused havoc in the currency markets, they have not damaged the American economy unduly. Indeed, despite the high levels of unemployment for 1981 and 1982, the United States generally fared better than many of its European competitors. More recently, and regrettably, Dal-

lek's figures could not extend to 1984, the United States has enjoyed a mini-boom with high levels of production and falling levels of unemployment and inflation. Dallek's figures may be

convenient, but they do not tell the whole story. Furthermore, Dallek quotes Reagan's detractors too freely, too often and too uncritically. And it becomes positively mischievous when the words of an anonymous student in 1924, quite unconnected with Reagan, are conveyed as being synonymous with the boyhood views of Reagan. Dallek is more persuasive on Reagan's foreign policy. The President has projected his cold war fundamentalism on to his view of the world and in his public statements. He is careful to present the same kind of political certitude in his strictures on events overseas as on occurrences at home. His determination to cut government spending stops at defense expenditure. Indeed the administration has sought to double the defense budget over a five-year period. Dallek is convinced that while Moscow does present a real danger to the United States, conservatives necessarily exaggerate the extent of that peril in order to create a vigilant society at home. The real problem is that it is virtually impossible to establish a meaningful and appropriate level of defense expenditure as assessments of Soviet capabilities and intentions are mixed and confused.

Certainly the tone of conservative dialogue inhibits any breakthrough in East-West relations. Gillian Peele's study, *The Right in Contemporary America*, *Revel and Reaction*, attempts to unravel the various strands of conservative thinking and to assess its impact. It is a denser book than Dallek's but less fun. Dallek writes elegantly and leaves the reader in no

doubt as to what he thinks and why he thinks it. Peele's study is thorough, but, in the final analysis, frustratingly non-committal. It was hard to decide whether or not she was in sympathy with her subject or whether she believed that conservatism constituted a distinctive and significant element in American thought. While her proclaimed inability to give full assessments of conservatism's impact is both honest and admirably modest, it is also somewhat tantalising.

Peele does present a thorough survey of American conservatism and correctly identifies the variety and complexity of its sources. The book surveys the writings of "neo-conservatives", who believe that the market is ultimately the most sensitive indicator of social and economic need, the new right, with its organized and professional campaigns to restore family values in American culture, and the religious right with its evangelical exploitation of the concerns of all the components but in the final analysis looks further afield for inspiration and legitimacy. The President, after all, enlarges his constituency from the moment he is elected. For all his homespun philosophy Reagan recognizes that his freedom of manoeuvre is curtailed as much by his opponents as by his supporters.

Robert Garson

Dr Garson is lecturer in the department of American studies at the University of Keele.

BOOKS
Ritualized repression

Two Modern Scottish Novels by Isabel Murray and Bob Tait
Aberdeen University Press,
£11.90 and £6.90
ISBN 0 08 028494 9 and 08 028493

Scottish writing is still a poor relation in literature studies. Scottish writers tend to be examined - if at all - in isolated monographs or in broad, historical surveys which, given the paucity of critical material, can only hope to offer very preliminary exegetical accounts of the texts.

With this in mind, Isabel Murray and Bob Tait have subjected 10 currently available twentieth-century Scottish novels to the kind of close analysis that has been so conspicuously lacking. As their title hints, there is little obvious attempt to frame a general thesis; with most of the novels considered, the task has been to establish initial terms of critical debate.

Indeed, there seems to have been a conscious effort to keep the individual chapters distinct and empirical, rather than rushing into grand cultural generalizations and inferences. The abiding impression is of a series of not quite concentric arguments, none of them completely developed but all of them more generally applicable.

Given that all but three of the titles discussed are postwar, there is little leeway for revisionism. Probably only Lewis Grassie Gibbon's trilogy *A Scots*

poem to its principal source, and to explain the nature of that relationship. Each opening has four parallel columns: the second has Chaucer's text in bold face, the first has the Italian of Boccaccio's *Filosofo* as it corresponds to Chaucer's text, the third has the explanatory notes and glosses and the fourth the corpus of variants. Boccaccio's poem is printed in full, and runs on alone where there is nothing to correspond in Chaucer. Other direct sources, such as Boethius and Petrarch, are quoted in column one where pertinent. The notes and variants are spaced out by stanza for ease of reference. The result is a great triumph of editorial skill and typographical ingenuity.

So it is that one can follow out the drama of the poem, and the drama of its development in Chaucer's imagination, almost as the comfortable accompaniment of Italian to English in the first half of Book I, the sudden take-off when Pandarus appears, the long stretches of Books II and III and the quiescent return to Boccaccio in much of Books IV and V. Windeatt's notes contain some interpretative commentary, as is appropriate, though he never fuses the reader with his own views or interferes between the reader and the text. The great strength of the notes is in the rich analysis of Chaucer's handling of his sources. In some of the more complex parts of the poem, such as the account of Criseyde's betrayal, Windeatt's talents as an analyst of Chaucer's processes of poetic creativity work in quite perfect conjunction with the texts as he has presented them.

The introduction contains the expected list of manuscripts and statement of editorial practice. In addition, there are more or less self-contained essays, repeating material that Dr Windeatt has already published elsewhere.

The claim of Windeatt's edition on students and readers of the poem would be either, I think, the manner in which it sets out to demonstrate, visually, the relation of Chaucer's

Quair and Muriel Spark's *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* have received much attention, fostered at least in part by successful adaptations for stage, film and television.

Gibbon stands more to gain from a careful re-examination. The opening volume of the trilogy, *Sunset Song*, is widely held to be a masterpiece but the received view suggests that the trilogy deteriorates as it shifts from the country to the small town setting of *Cloud Howe* and the imaginary Duncairn of *Grey Granite*, and as the heroine Chris Goughie moves from the forefront to a secondary role. Murray and Tait persuasively show that, to concentrate entirely on the heroine is entirely to miss the unity and development of the novel (it was Gibbon's publisher, Hutchinson, who insisted on three separate volumes) which follows a careful historical logic precisely concerned with the absorption of even exceptional individuals into the mass. Gibbon's Marxism - however unorthodox - provides a more convincing explanation of the whole novel than the conventional obsession with Gibbon's interest in diffusionist anthropology, a bizarre and wildly inaccurate theory that only comes in *A Scots Quair* if the focus remains on the rural setting and individualism of its first part.

Muriel Spark's *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* draws much of its impetus from the other end of the political spectrum, though with a degree of irony and detachment that is absent in Gibbon. Jean Brodie is attracted to Mussolini's *fascisti* and to a kind of leadership which, reduced to the confines of an Edinburgh girls' school, makes a very point both about fascism and modern Scotland. Jean makes much of her kinship with Deacon Brodie, the eighteenth-century Edinburgh magistrate eventually hanged for his nocturnal adventures as a footpad. She belongs to the line of Robert Louis Stevenson's *Jekyll* and Hyde and James Hogg's antinomianist *Sinner*, divided characters between good and evil.

The pattern traced by Gibbon and Spark runs through the remaining titles, a concern with the relation of individual to community, artist to society; there are the more conventional folk-heroes like William McIlvanney's *Dochter*, the fishermen of Neil Gunn's *The Silver Darlings* and George Mackay Brown's *Orca* (not *Arcturian*), *Greenoe*: the regiment and its ambiguous heroes in James Kennaway's *Tunes of Glory*; the alternation of mythic, archetypal figures and anonymous folk-voices in Fionn MacColla's *And the Cock Crew*, reminiscent in technique of Gibbon; the gifted but wayward Dunky Logan's

submission to the drunken, violent mass of the football crowd at the end of Gordon Williams' anti-Burnside *From Scenes Like These*.

Along with Jean Brodie, Robin Jenkins's *Fergus Lamont* and Alasdair Gray's *Lanark*, both eponymous artist figures, are versions of the Justified Sinner; all three are concerned, in Spark's phrase (actually the title of a dissertation written in an embittered convent retreat by one of the "Brodie set"), with the "Transfiguration of the commonplace". Whether by drink, sex, art, religion, violence or, bathetically, football, transfiguration rather than transcendence is the key to these novels. Murray and Tait make very clear the degree to which the characteristic Scottish cycle of repression and rebellion (usually blamed on John Calvin) gives way in Scottish literature to a more ritualized or imaginative mode: amid all the anti-Calvinism it is interesting to note that three of the novelists considered - Spark, MacColla and Mackay Brown - are adult converts to Catholicism.

Murray and Tait are admirably reticent about pushing forward general conclusions. Yet the same themes are insistently developed in each chapter to the extent that their hope "that the sum of the investigation would produce not only ten individual analyses but at least some pointers to cultural preoccupations" seems disingenuously modest. This is a valuable study, no mere survey or pointer, but the beginning (it's to be hoped) of a more serious and sophisticated consideration of a literature of more than parochial interest.

Brian Morton is features editor of *The THES*.



George Mackay Brown.

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BOOKS

The light and the dark

The Hidden Universe
by Michael Disney
Dent, £10.95
ISBN 0 460 04441 9

There is more to the universe than meets the eye. Of this, astronomers have been persuaded by a series of measurements and theoretical deductions made over many years. The suggestion that a large fraction of the material content of the universe might reside in forms that are too faint to be directly visible was made first by the Swiss astronomer Fritz Zwicky as early as 1937. Zwicky's ideas were not followed up, largely, I suspect, because of the widespread (and quite justifiable) personal animosity of other astronomers towards him. But over the past ten years this idea has become the focus of interest for a small army of astronomers and particle physicists. It is this story that Michael Disney sets out to tell.

There are two ways in which we can try to pin down the total density of matter in the universe. The "direct" method involves hunting down all the things that shine in the dark, adding up their collective luminosities before converting this to an amount of mass which we believe is necessary to generate such a quantity of light. The other, "indirect", method studies the motion of visible stars or galaxies in the presence of others. Their relative speeds tell us the strength of the gravitational field in which they are moving; and this in turn tells us the total amount of mass in the system of which they are a part. For example, a study of planetary motions in our solar system allows us to deduce the mass of the Sun by this "indirect" method. Because gravity acts on everything, regardless of whether or not it shines in the dark, the "indirect" method could well reveal the presence of considerably more "universe" than does the direct method. This is what has been found: more than 98 per cent of the universe is in a form that is non-luminous and has yet to be detected directly save by its gravitational pull on the luminous material. There are two outstanding questions: what is this dark component of the universe made of and how much of it is there? As an observational astronomer of international repute, Michael Disney is well qualified to explain the many facets of this dilemma to a wide audience, and he weaves into his story many fascinating insights into the business of being a practising astronomer, from dealing with the wilds of the Andes to the wilts of the Science and Engineering Research Council.

Disney's approach occasionally involves the use of equations and algebra to simplify explanation, but in the main he leads readers through the logic of the problem, the interpretation of observations, the assessment of various types of bias and their consequences, rather than merely presenting the answers. Although this will make the text more challenging for lay readers, it makes it also the more rewarding, rendering it suitable as pre-course reading for low-level university courses. Some particle physicists, who have been drawn into cosmology by the very real possibility that the dark material dominating space could be in the form of exotic elementary particles, may also find Disney's account of the observational aspects appealing background reading, although they will find his account of the impact their discipline may have on the problem of the dark matter disappointingly brief. The writing style is on the whole clear and easy to read. There are some minor inaccuracies: the resolution of Olber's paradox is incorrect; Kelvin's interest in the age of the Earth was provoked by his desire to disprove Darwin's theory of natural selection not by a quest for a new solar energy source; neither Frank Reines nor anyone else was awarded the Nobel prize for discovering the neutrino; the question of whether the universe is finite or infinite is dictated by its topology and not by its total density; Eugene L. Schatz did not show

galaxies could not condense out of the expanding universe; and is "fissiparous" really an appropriate word to describe the motion of galaxies in clusters? Against these minor deficiencies, however, must be set the author's engaging accounts of observing trips, a lengthy and cleverly constructed analogy to show why only a very small sub-class of all galaxies might be visible, and his continual interest in relating the particular methods and approach of observational astronomy to the more general practice of the scientific method.

Disney concludes his story with a thought-provoking chapter about the future of astronomy, in which he outlines the potential for improvements in instrumentation. He is pessimistic, however, about the likelihood that government policy will be sympathetic towards funding pure science research rather than the applied science that is necessary for short-term economic gain.

I strongly recommend this sound book to those with interests in modern astronomy who, having read other more wide-ranging accounts, would like to be conducted more thoroughly around one of the universe's most fascinating mysteries.

John D. Barrow

John D. Barrow is a lecturer at the Astronomy Centre, University of Sussex.



Lightning over Lake Chiem in Bavaria. From the Dover paperback edition of Martin A. Udmann's *Lightning* (Constable, £7.95), first published in 1969.

Under a strain

Understanding Structural Analysis
by David Brohn
Granada, £9.95
ISBN 0 246 12238 2
Matrix and Finite Element Displacement Analysis of Structures
by D. J. Dawe
Oxford University Press, £35.00
ISBN 0 19 856211 X and 856213 6

Structural analysis occupies a major position in civil engineering degree courses, and is a vital subject for the professional engineer, but it continues to be one of the more difficult topics to master. Many excellent and successful texts have been written on the subject, but most tend to emphasize the quantitative and hence mathematical aspects of analysis, an approach which, as David Brohn rightly points out, does not necessarily develop an intuitive and broad understanding of structural behaviour. Brohn's imaginative text presents a radical departure from this mainstream analytical development, concentrating on the qualitative rather than the quantitative assessment of structural behaviour. Such an

Stepping motors

Stepping Motors and their Microprocessor Controls
by Takashi Kenjo
Clarendon Press: Oxford
University Press, £25.00
ISBN 0 19 859362 0

The stepping motor is unique among electrical machines because its windings are excited by currents which are essentially digital in nature; with each of the windings switched off or carrying full current the motor's rotor is located at a well-defined position. The rotor moves an exact distance - one step - in response to each change in the pattern of excited windings. According to the motor design, step lengths may be as small as 1.8 degrees and operating speeds may reach 20,000 steps per second.

Following the explosive growth of digital electronics and microprocessor technology during the 1970s, the stepping motor's ability to translate digital signals directly into mechanical movement enabled it to become a serious rival to the direct-current servomotor as a positioning actuator. Naturally, the first major applications were in computer peripherals - a printer may

contain stepping motors to perform the separate functions of character selection, carriage transport, ribbon and paper feed - but now such diverse applications as throttle control in car engines, and numerical displays in electricity meters are emerging.

Despite the stepping motor's apparent simplicity, a host of problems can arise in practical applications: rotor motion is very oscillatory and may cause resonance at some speeds; the motor stalls if the demanded velocity or acceleration exceed certain limits; and performance is dictated by parameters of the drive, load and controller, as well as those of the motor. Prompted by demands from the computer industry for rapid solutions to these problems, research on stepping motor systems has made substantial progress during the past decade. The pace of development and the absence of standard terminology, however, have led to widespread duplication and confusion in the published literature.

In his book Professor Kenjo has elected, quite understandably, to confine his attention to a relatively small number of the more significant publications, which are reported here using a uniform style and terminology. All the major stepping motor topics - torque production, excitation modes, drive circuits, torque/position and torque/speed characteristics, resonance and instability, control schemes, and microprocessor interfacing - are mentioned. However, because the text

relies heavily on the contributing publications, the depth of treatment is occasionally inconsistent. Engineers are required to judge books by looking at the pictures and in this volume the quantity and quality of the illustrations is noteworthy, particularly in the chapter on motor types, where cutaway views of many products are displayed.

In the preface Professor Kenjo declares his intention to interest readers of all levels of expertise. However, the largest group of readers will be electronic or mechanical engineers attempting to use stepping motors for the first time. Yet it is this group which will find the book difficult to use and in places misleading. For example, two-phases-on excitation is recommended unservicably on the grounds that it provides superior damping; and the detrimental effects of this excitation mode on torque/speed characteristics and the torque/input power ratio are not mentioned.

For the expert in this field the book provides a comprehensive and thought-provoking summary of stepping motor technology. It is regrettable, however, that important changes in the involvement of microprocessors in motor control during the period 1980/84 have not been included.

Paul Acarnley

Paul Acarnley is a lecturer in the university engineering department, Cambridge.

Teaching programs

The Logic of Programming
by Eric C. R. Hehner
Prentice-Hall, £24.95
ISBN 0 13 539966 1

Computing programming is largely a practical skill, developed as a result of the availability of computing hardware. The vast majority of programmers reflect this background both in the way they have been trained and in the way they do their work. Typically, programs are written in a very pragmatic manner, the programmer first thinking out details of the problem in ways that he might find hard to explain and then "debugging" his work by running the resulting programs with test data.

The enormous growth of the software industry should leave one very uneasy that most programming is still carried out in this ad hoc fashion. Indeed, there is a great need for the rigorous training of programmers in the foundations of their subject so that they can develop programs systematically and present arguments for the correctness of their work. To insist on total mathematical rigour in such a pragmatic activity seems unrealistic, but the necessary training is essential, to quote from Hehner's book: "one obtains a licence to be informal by demonstrating the ability to be formal".

The book is a valuable addition to the slowly-growing collection of advanced undergraduate texts on the rigorous programming methods developed by Dijkstra and others during the past 15 years. After a careful development of the necessary mathematical background, Hehner introduces a small programming language that is then used as a vehicle for teaching programming methodology. Closing chapters extend the scope of comparable texts by addressing the structure of large programs, data structures, and sequential and concurrent execution. The whole is presented with a careful mathematical emphasis that will require great perseverance by programmers trained in the conventional way; and a large number of very useful exercises is included. The treatment has some slightly unconventional features such as the introduction of "bunches" (a simplified form of mathematical sets) and the author's own notation for the weakest precondition predicate.

I can thoroughly recommend this book, particularly to those programmers unfamiliar with this fascinating material. It is a sad commentary on the current state of programming education that those who need to absorb this book include the majority of teachers of programming as well as their students.

Peter Wallis

Peter Wallis is reader in computing at the University of Bath.

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of element characteristics which relate the nodal forces to the corresponding nodal displacements, the latter being the primary objects of solution. In setting such a constraint, however, he has achieved a remarkably clear and detailed description of the fundamentals of the techniques.

After the treatment of framed structures, the text continues with the development of finite elements for two and three-dimensional elasticity and with elements for the solution of plate and shell problems, the various element shapes and degrees of refinement being compared. The text concludes with a brief introduction to stability and vibration analysis. This book provides a thorough exposition of the essentials of the matrix and finite element displacement methods. It is an excellent foundation not only for those interested in acquainting themselves with the techniques but also for investigators concerned with further developments in the field.

D. J. Just

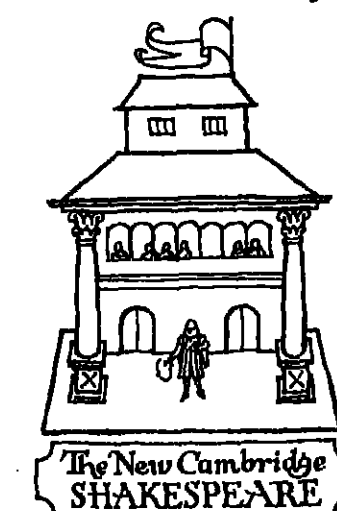
D. J. Just is lecturer in civil engineering at the University of Aston.

A third edition of L. Solymar and D. Walsh's *Lectures on the Electrical Properties of Materials* has been published by Oxford University Press at £20.00.

Our 1984 has a happy ending

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Cambridge University Press

BOOKS

Global systems

Environmental Systems: an introductory text by I. D. White, D. N. Mottershead and S. J. Harrison Allen & Unwin, £30.00 and £11.95 ISBN 0 04 551064 4 and 551065 2

In the concluding chapter of this well-produced and illustrated book, the authors admit that they have "adopted a largely pragmatic approach to the application of systems thinking, opting to present models at a variety of convenient and useful scales that, for the most part, have been purely descriptive and explanatory". The book is not, in other words, about quantitative environmental systems analysis: the small amount of systems methodology that appears at various points in the text is somewhat superficial, indicating perhaps that none of the authors has a background in applied systems analysis. Rather they are judged by their writing style and personal references, physical geographers who have seen that the "systems approach" provides a useful "framework for thought" about the environment: a framework which they have attempted to exploit in producing this text, which is intended for first-year students of geography or environmental science.

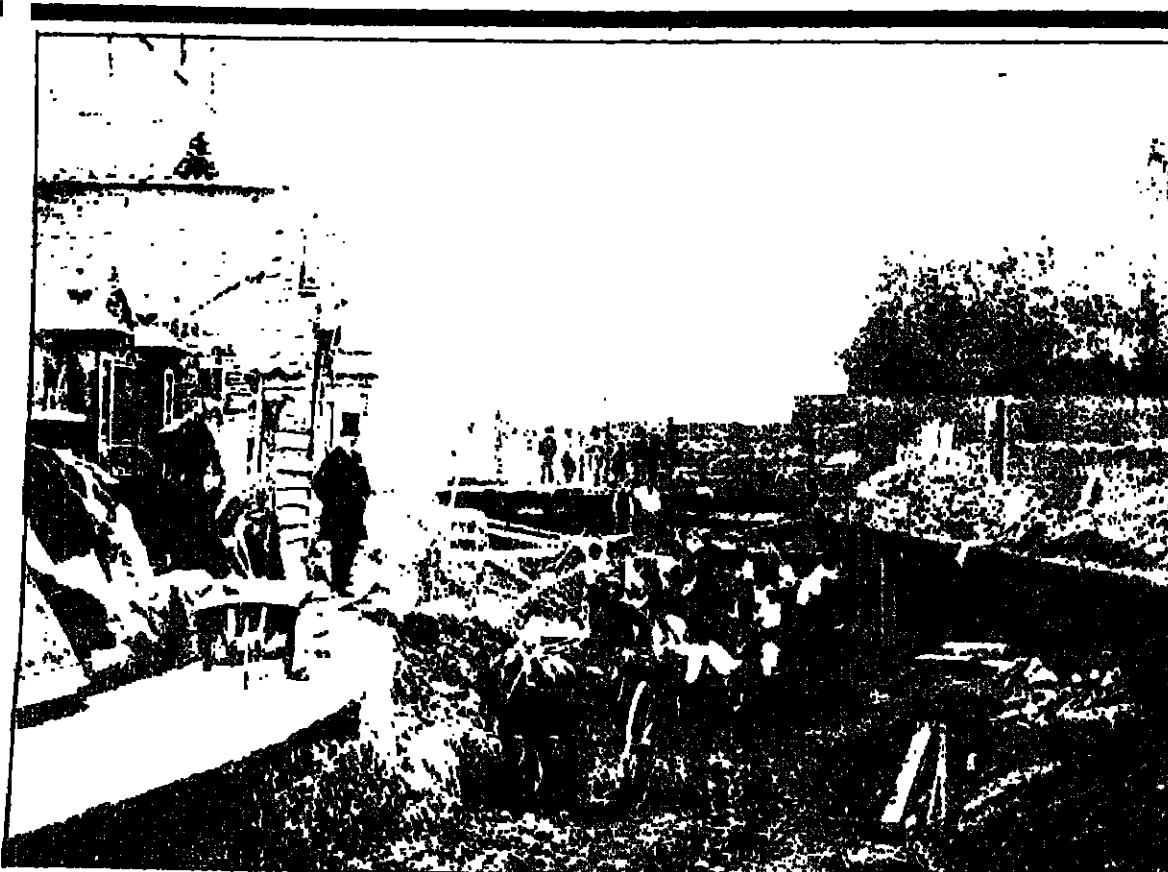
Judged from the systems standpoint, the authors have not been too successful: they often fail to exploit the systems approach correctly and the text then deteriorates into a more standard "multi-disciplinary" treatment of the subject, which fails to acknowledge that environmental systems and problems do not conform neatly to the conventional mono-disciplinary structure imposed on our students by the established educational system. During such lapses, which I am sure are not intended, it seems that the mono-disciplinary background of the authors tends to colour the presentation and suppress the drive for a truly integrated systems treatment. We are all, unfortunately, victims of the education we receive during our formative years, but at least these authors try very hard to fight their subconscious prejudices.

Certainly, the authors of this useful text have made a brave attempt at introducing environmental science to first-year degree students in a stimulating manner: an attempt which, even if it is not entirely successful, does represent a better exercise in integration than previous publications of its type. Judged from a more conventional standpoint, as an introductory text for environmental science students, the book has many merits: indeed, the general response of my colleagues here has been of commendable enthusiasm. Despite errors of omission and commission that are almost inevitable in such an ambitious publication, the book is probably the most successful elementary text available at this time and, after further more detailed appraisal, we may well be happy to adopt it as a recommended first-year text for our degree course.

Chapter one, "Why a systems approach?", provides a brief and reasonable, if not totally persuasive, answer to this question. It incorporates an introduction to some aspects of systems terminology, and indicates how the authors feel their book should be used. Here, where a good systems block diagram would have helped readers understand the linkages between the various parts, sections and chapters we are treated to some rather indigestible text and a diagram which, despite the advice of the authors, may well play into the hands of those who would use the book in a non-integrated, mono-disciplinary manner.

Chapter two provides a fairly brief introduction to "Matter, force and energy", that omits any real reference to dynamic system models which would be useful later on. Indeed, the text would have benefited from an introduction to some of the simpler quantitative systems concepts, such as transfer functions and block diagram algebra: this is perfectly digestible material to the first-year student and undoubtedly helps in the comprehension of the systems approach.

Five chapters deal with the whole



Building the Metropolitan Railway in Baywater in 1867. From Gavin Stamp's *The Changing Metropolis: earliest photographs of London 1839-1879* (Viking, £14.95).

planet; 13 with atmospheric, denudation and ecological systems; and four with evolutionary developments in environmental systems, including changes in physical and living systems, and a discussion about man's impact on the environment. The book concludes with an essay on "Systems retrospect and prospect" which provides interesting reading but makes a mistake common to those who restrict themselves to qualitative systems thinking. Here, the authors imply that greater complexity in a model should be equated with greater realism. They seem not to realise that such model complexity is incompatible with the limited environmental data-base which results from the difficulty in performing planned experiments and the need to rely on passively "monitored" data. Any attempt at estimating the parameters of a complex model in these circumstances will almost certainly lead to poorly defined estimates and a model which owes more to the prejudices of the modeller than to the reality of the environment. The authors do not seem to appreciate either Karl Popper's advice on the advantages of simplicity or the value of that well-known, albeit often abused, impenetrable Occam's razor.

Despite its limitations in systems terms, this book has merits as a first-year text. It is also a timely publication given the recent interest in higher education which transcends conventional disciplinary boundaries. Clearly a number of the existing departments, especially those at Lancaster, Portsmouth and Stirling, have stopped merely theorizing on these issues and are already operating on these courses. This book will prove helpful in these endeavours.

Peter Young

Peter Young is professor of environmental science at the University of Lancaster.

Microbe surfaces

The Bacterial Cell Surface by S. M. Hammond, P. A. Lambert and A. N. Rycroft room Helm, £22.50 and £10.95 ISBN 0 7099 1229 3 and 12676

The authors of this ambitious attempt to cover a considerable area of microbial physiology in only 220 pages - inevitably made more difficult by the fact that they have largely succeeded in providing deeper coverage of the bacterial cell surface than is found in many general microbiological texts. Their book should prove a useful aid to students in intermediate level courses in microbiology and related subjects. Six chapters cover the cell surface of both major bacterial types: those cells

Designer genes

Genetics and Development by James H. Sang Longman, £13.95 ISBN 0 582 44681 3

The founder of genetics in Britain - indeed, the very man who coined the word "genetics", William Bateson - was never fully convinced that the chromosomes were the carriers of hereditary information. "Why", he asks in a review of Richard Goldschmidt's *Mechanismus und Physiologie der Geschlechtsbestimmung*, "Why are the chromosomes of normally dissimilar tissues not themselves dissimilar?" Developmental genetics, a subject that owes much to Goldschmidt, is concerned with similar questions: why, for example, are tissues so dissimilar despite identical genes? For some years now most biologists would agree with Professor Sang's answer to this question: "differences between cells result from differential gene activity during development."

It is when we see just how unsatisfying this answer is that we can appreciate both why Sang has written this book and why there are two major strands running through the contemporary study of development. For this answer begs two important questions. How are differences in gene activity controlled? And how do such differences result in different tissues, organs and organisms? A trite answer to the first question is, of course, "by the genes". In fact, at the molecular level, we are beginning to understand in some detail the proximate causes of the control of gene activity. In a decade of remarkable and surprising

discoveries we have learnt a great deal of the structure of genes in eukaryotes (organisms other than bacteria and some algae) of the DNA sequence elements required for their proper expression, and more recently of the proteins that interact with these elements. Among the greater surprises were the discovery of gene splicing, the bringing together of different parts of a gene prior to its expression, and the extraordinary complexity of many genes. Who, for example, ten years ago would have foreseen genes that cover 100,000 base pairs of DNA which may, by alternate pathways of processing primary transcripts, code for several different proteins? Who, even five years ago, would have foreseen the existence of "enhancer" sequences, sequences of DNA that can influence the tissue specificity of gene expression with a degree of independence from position or orientation that is quite unprecedented. I would have liked to have seen a rather greater emphasis, in this book, on the molecular biology of gene control. Admittedly these matters are covered, at a similar level, in several well known texts; nevertheless this is an area of knowledge, rather than speculation, and that is rare enough in developmental biology to warrant attention.

Despite our growing understanding of the proximate cause of gene control, we are still some way from understanding just how complex developmental programmes are implemented. Some, though not I, hasten to say, Professor Sang - would deny this genetic determinism. Yet few, I hope, would deny that a combination of rigorous genetic analysis and molecular biology is providing insights even into this difficult problem. An example, perhaps, from Sang's book. *Drosophila* geneticists have long been fascinated by mutations that result in a substitution of one body part for another. Typical "homoeotic" mutations would give

flies with legs in the place of their antennae, or balancers in the place of their wings. One important group of homoeotic mutations is that known as the bithorax complex. Mutations of different elements of the bithorax complex affect different segments of the body of the fly. The extraordinary result is that there is a precise relationship between the organization of this gene complex at the DNA level and its functional expression. For example, it seems that the linear order of genes within the complex corresponds to the linear sequence of segments within which these genes are expressed. A major challenge to geneticists is to understand the detailed logic behind this "internal representation" of an organism (I use Sydney Brenner's phrase).

But even if we do understand the chemistry of gene control and the underlying logical organization of the genome we are still faced with the enormously difficult task of understanding how these relate to structure and to pattern. It is all very well saying that if a particular combination of genes is active at particular stages of development, then we develop wings, rather than balancers, in the second thoracic segment; but how? We do not yet know but, as discussed by Sang, one reason for optimism is the complete description of the development of *Caenorhabditis* - a small nematode worm. For the first time we know the complete cell lineage, the entire developmental history, of an animal.

This is important for two reasons. One for what it has taught us already: for example, that asymmetrical developmental processes may result in bilaterally symmetrical structures. The other is for what it now allows the experimentalist to do - a genetic and molecular dissection of individual developmental events in unprecedented detail. The technical advances in molecular biology have been so fantastic in the past few years that, for the first time, developmental biologists are no longer restricted in what they can do by the limits of technique. Experiments that could have been conceived ten years ago, but were beyond our wildest dreams, are now routine.

Professor Sang's book stands at the threshold of an era in which our knowledge and understanding of developmental processes will change beyond recognition. It also stands well in the classical tradition of Goldschmidt, E. H. Huxford and C. H. Waddington. Sang provides a very readable and accurate account of modern developmental genetics. Although I am very sympathetic to Sang's desire that his book should be rooted in the history of his subject, I do feel that the shadow of classical developmental genetics is too long. I understand, for example, the pedagogical utility of such chapter headings as "Lethal factors" and "Homoeotic mutations" (after all, as Sang wistfully says, "Students have to be taught"), but I would hate any student of mine to run away with the idea that this is how the fly labels its genes. My only other criticism is Sang's tendency to take rather too seriously the more baroque theoretical speculations of experimental biologists. But these are but minor irritations of what is otherwise a very fine undergraduate text.

Michael Ashburner

Michael Ashburner is reader in developmental genetics at the University of Cambridge.

In general, the book is very readable, although the depth in which different aspects are covered varies considerably; and at times it may prove taxing for the student who is not thoroughly grounded in microbial physiology and genetics. Thus, peptidoglycan structure is discussed in detail, yet pseudomurein, found in the Archaeobacteria - is not considered; nor is there much information on the biosynthetic changes to be found in peptidoglycan synthesis during bacterial sporulation and endospore germination. Although the first three chapters cover the topics in considerable detail, the last two, discussing an extensive list of headings, will require further reading. Each chapter is followed by a useful list of relevant reading material; in a few examples, however, more recent references could have been provided.

Although some of the figures are very clear and informative, and the electron micrographs have been well reproduced, other diagrams and for-

mulae lack uniformity of treatment, making the otherwise good presentation. There is a comprehensive index; but there are several errors of fact: bacterial alginate contains gulonic acid, not galacturonic acid; the transferase enzymes for exopolysaccharide synthesis are not identical to those for other envelope polymers; and the porins listed in one of the tables (3,2) accept substrates up to 700 daltons, not those in excess of this size.

I. W. Sutherland

I. W. Sutherland is reader in microbiology at the University of Edinburgh.

A revised and expanded version of the widely used *Cambridge Elementary Statistical Tables* by Lindley and Miller, first published in 1953, has been compiled by N. V. Lindley and W. F. Scott and published as *New Cambridge Elementary Statistical Tables* by Cambridge University Press at £2.00.

BOOKS

HISTORY

Telegram archive

The Origins of the First World War by James Joll Longman, £5.95 ISBN 0 582 49016 2 The First World War by Keith Robbins Oxford University Press, £12.50 ISBN 0 19 219163 2 The Scaremongers: The advocacy of war and rearmament 1896-1914 by A. J. A. Morris Routledge & Kegan Paul, £25.00 ISBN 0 7102 0162 1

Over the years historians of the First World War have moved from "causes" to "origins" in attempting to explain what, with the benefit of hindsight, appears to some a pointless occurrence and to others a horrible miscalculation.

First the diplomatic events of July 1914 were closely examined to try to locate the point at which the diplomats decided - or accepted - that war was the only way to resolve the issues at stake. Then the alliance system was scrutinized to find out whether men had been betrayed by a faulty structure which so limited their freedom of action that there was nothing they could do to avoid entanglement in war. The parameters widened as historians criticized the supposed predominance of the military and then analysed the militarism which was present in varying degrees in most European societies by 1914 and which made war a more acceptable activity than it seems now. Finally Marxist-oriented scholars proclaimed that the only thing which really mattered to the closed elites of pre-1914 Europe was to preserve the social and political order at home and that war was seized upon as a way to unify societies which were coming under severe stress as a result of the rise of the organized left. By now the telegrams and despatches of 1914 had been more or less consigned to the historical wastepaper basket as mere descriptive irrelevancies.

James Joll's thorough and careful summary of this development is an excellent guide to the literature - already too vast for all but the dedicated student to comprehend - which the process has produced. Organized by themes, it is packed with common sense as well as with the evidence of careful thought and wide reading. Among many plans the section on international finance is particularly good, emphasizing as it does that banks did not always toe the govern-

ment line and make their loans to diplomatically acceptable clients but were prepared to put in money where they seemed profits. However one expects more than a mere summary of other people's thoughts - albeit such a scrupulous and successful one - from one whose inaugural lecture as Stevenson professor of International history at the LSE awakened a generation to the question of the *mentality* of the men who wrote and read all those telegrams, and indeed Professor Joll has a perspective of his own to add to those of other scholars.

No student of war writing in the post-Vietnam era could avoid considering the question of public support, and at least one contemporary apparently saw it as of great significance: Bethmann Hollweg, the German chancellor, was concerned to ensure that Russia declared war on Germany first, thereby "justifying" the war. "Any government, even the most dictatorial, needs to be sure of popular support before starting a war" claims Professor Joll; elsewhere he suggests that this consideration also applied to states which went to war. Whether this was quite such an important consideration as Professor Joll suggests, and whether it applied equally to all parties, will be much debated. For one thing, it hinges on showing that the male population of Europe went off enthusiastically to war in August 1914. Such evidence as we have from France and from Britain suggests that mostly they did not. For whether each twentieth-century government - of whatever stripe - needed to go to any great lengths to enlist their peoples' support, most of Europe did as it was told in 1914, largely because it did not occur to many people to do anything else. It may be heresy to some even to contemplate the fact, but perhaps the *mentality* of the masses really did not matter very much in 1914.

In an astonishing feat of compression, Keith Robbins describes what happened when the guns began to go off. He deals with the war on land, at sea and in the air, the mood of the belligerents, the management of the home fronts and the experience of war as well as with the outbreak of war, all in not much more than 160 pages. As he is a biographer of Sir Edward Grey, he believes that it was the issues at stake which really counted in 1914 and his view that Britain entered the war precisely and specifically because of its underlings to safeguard Belgian neutrality, and that had the issue remained on a more general "balance of power" level it is doubtful if a majority of the British cabinet would have consented to intervention, is the correct response to historians (among them Professor Joll) who believe that Britain was already morally committed to enter a war on the side of France as a consequence of the pre-war military conversations between the two powers.

Given his task of establishing a clear and comprehensive narrative Professor Robbins has little chance to insert

much interpretation, but he makes the most of his opportunities. There are some stimulating passages on how awkward a customer Britain must have been to deal with, and the European perspective is underlined in a brace of maps in which the Russo-German Front and Flanders becomes "The Eastern Front". Although uncharacteristically undated about Schlieffen's dates, Professor Robbins is generally a very reliable guide to the broad shape of the war as perceived by recent scholars.

The matter of popular enthusiasm for war is the underlying theme of Professor Morris's book on the press and issues of war and rearmament in Britain before 1914. Dealing in turn with the aggressively anti-German policy pursued chiefly by *The Times* and the *Nation* Review from 1894, with the invasion scares from 1904 to 1913 and the conscription question, and with the relationship between politicians and the press, he suggests that the fourth estate played a very significant role - perhaps even the major one - in creating an atmosphere of hostility to Germany which made war an easy and popular decision in 1914.

There are complex analytical problems involved in dealing with the press, but they can be crudely summed up in the question: does it lead, or does it follow? Although the thrust of the book - and indeed its title - invites us to take the former view, Professor Morris himself does not seem entirely sure that this is so. "Newspapers published what they supposed their readers ought to see," he writes. "They did not seek to modify or qualify opinion but to fortify popular prejudice."

As we follow rabid press-men from leader page to supper party and back again the suspicion begins to mount that the scene is being set for a big finale. Is this where Professor Morris sees the "cause" of the First World War to lie, as far as Britain is concerned? The final chapter explains all. An unholy alliance of scaremongering press, Tory "defence-mongers" (my term, not the author's) and the limps - Grey, Haldane, Asquith - closed off the alternatives so that by July 1914 "Grey, standing eventually by almost the whole Liberal cabinet, never doubted that Britain should honour her entente commitment."

Professor Morris has penetrated so successfully into the radicals' mentality that he has lost sight of the facts of the 1914 crisis. Perhaps it is time to disinter all those telegrams again, for they are an indispensable source when trying to explain why men who were for the most part sane and decent people - but who did not think as we do - decided in July 1914 that war was unavoidable and why their peoples followed them reluctantly but obediently into battle.

John Gooch

Dr Gooch is reader in history at the University of Lancaster.

By faith alone

Beatrice and Sidney Webb: Fabian Socialists by Lorraine Radice Macmillan, £20.00 and £8.95 ISBN 0 333 36183 0 and 37888 1

The economic crisis of the 1930s forced many British socialists to reconsider the basis of their political beliefs and commitments. Fifty years later, an equally gloomy period of mass unemployment, electoral defeat and international tension has occasioned another reappraisal of socialist ideas in Britain.

In the current debate, an account of the contribution of the Webbs to British socialism is particularly appropriate. It is not only that their names are virtually synonymous with a brand of Fabianism still very much alive, or that Sidney's draft of Clause four of the Labour Party constitution, adopted 66 years ago, is still the focal point of debate about the party's objectives. But it is also that their largely unregarded turn to Soviet communism in the 1930s represents precisely what must be avoided today. For what the Webbs did was to turn in despair to salvation by faith alone, and to embrace a life of monumental prop-

How did two astute socialists with over forty years of political experience behind them fall into the Stalinist trap? To provide an answer to this question is one of the intentions of Lorraine Radice's biography of the Webbs. Her interpretation is that their adoption of the Soviet Union as a model of political rectitude shows not that they were "two ruthless totalitarians", but rather that they were "two glibly septuagenarians". Disillusioned with western capitalism, what attracted them to the Communist Party was, in Beatrice's words, "its strict discipline, its vows of obedience"; its character as a "religious order". Indeed, the Webbs somehow managed to transform the Soviet Union of the period of forced collectivization and the purges into a model of Auguste Comte's religion of humanity, and made their peace with their doubts that "the dominance of all religious order, imposing on all citizens a new orthodoxy" could be reconciled with "the freedom of the soul of man, without which science - that sublime manifestation of the curiosity of man - would wither and decay". In effect, the author asks us to forget this unfortunate chapter in the Webbs' long and productive life and not to see it as the inevitable outcome of their political outlook.

This sympathetic conclusion is characteristic of the author's overall purpose in rescuing the Webbs from their own mistakes. She clearly admires them and sees in their ideas a resource for contemporary thinking about socialist objectives. But her treatment

is successful only in part. The book follows a narrative, chronological line, which is useful in that it constitutes the first full scholarly biography of these two remarkable people. But what is needed is a fully analytical treatment of their ideas, to place them within the canon of socialist thought, and this the author does not provide.

Equally problematic is the author's treatment of the Webbs' role within the Labour movement as a whole. She does offer interesting glimpses of Beatrice's constituency work when Sidney was MP for Seaham Harbour in the 1920s, but the central problem of the ambiguous and often difficult position of Labour's intellectuals in the movement is not directly addressed. Given the wealth of documentation available about the Labour governments of 1924 and 1929-31, we might also expect a treatment of Sidney's work at the Board of Trade and the Colonial Office. All we get, however, are cursory summaries of events, without much new material or novel interpretation.

These difficulties may be inevitable in a one-volume biography of a couple whose active political life spanned half a century, but the task of placing their life and thought fully in the context of labour history in the first half of the twentieth century still remains.

J. M. Winter

Dr Winter is a fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

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BOOKS

HISTORY

Facing facts

Worlds of Labour: further studies in the history of labour

by Eric Hobsbawm

Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £15.95 and £7.95

ISBN 0 297 78509 5 and 78523 0

The Power of the Past: essays for Eric Hobsbawm

edited by Pat Thane, Geoffrey Crossick and Roderick Floud

Cambridge University Press, £25.00

ISBN 0 521 25325 2

Eric Hobsbawm is among the most diversely learned and intellectually flexible Marxist historians at work today and the appearance of these "further studies in the history of labour" are just cause for celebration. It is felicitous that the first of at least two projected festschrifts should appear at the same time to mark Hobsbawm's retirement from the chair of economic and social history at Birkbeck College, London. Here the editors have assembled a team of contributors from six countries and two continents. Flying in the face of commercial reality, they have induced publishers to accept a series of fairly loosely connected pieces whose only unifying theme is the entirely proper desire to honour a giant in their field.

Worlds of Labour is the sequel, appearing albeit at a distance of twenty years, to *Labouring Men* which has proved such a profitable quarry for student rehabs in the interim that scholars are apt to forget how many fresh insights and intellectual challenges these essays presented on first appearance. Like its predecessor, this new volume reprints articles, which first saw print in learned journals of varying degrees of accessibility. A few date from the mid-1960s to the early 1970s, but most have been written within the last six or seven years and they accurately reflect their author's recent intellectual development.

Two factors set *Worlds of Labour* apart from its predecessor. First, the title is entirely apt. *Labouring Men* was exclusively concerned with British social and labour history; for the author of *Worlds of Labour*, as for John Wesley, though Hobsbawm would not appreciate any further extension of the analogy, the world is now indeed his parish. The breadth of reference in the early comparative chapters is almost intimidatingly wide. It encompasses not only those European labour and other protest movements of which Hobsbawm has long proved himself master, but also the Americas with special interest in Argentina and Brazil. The second distinctive factor is the prominence of theory.

In provocative chapters on class consciousness he educates certain, graciously unnamed, colleagues on the left to the realities of historical experience. However class conscious a society, revolutionary political change is perforce effected by small, organized élites: "It is not the working class itself which takes power and exercises hegemony but the working class movement or party". What he does not sufficiently emphasize, however, is that this "working class movement" is generally led by educated intellectuals and that when that party or movement exerts

Small change

The English Family 1450-1700

by Ralph A. Houlbrooke

Longman, £5.95

ISBN 0 582 49043 6

How often is the "social change" portrayed by historians of social structure, really a reflection of changes in sources or in conventions? Certainly the writings of historians of the family are full of assertions about major changes over the past five hundred years. Philippe Ariès in *Centuries of Childhood* argued for a shift, in the



Eric Hobsbawm

cises power it does so on the assumption - rarely if ever tested at the ballot box - that "it stood for" the working class. Its true warrant for the exercise of power, however, is the assertion, backed up by whatever military force may be necessary that this "élite cadre" knows what the working class ought to want and will give it to them come what may.

Throughout the book doubts are expressed about the ability of class consciousness to achieve Marxist goals. When Hobsbawm judges that Marx was wrong about much more than what conditions would produce proletarian revolution he is not afraid to say so. In "What is the Worker's Country?" he concludes that "working class consciousness . . . is probably politically secondary to other kinds of consciousness: national, religious or racial. In a brief survey of unionism in the 1970s he recognizes that militant strike activity is more likely to isolate the striking sector from those at work than to increase class solidarity. Since the purpose of the strike is usually to define, preserve or extend differentials, it should not surprise that its tendency is "to increase inequalities within the working class". Hobsbawm has clearly been vindicated by events in Britain during 1984. Effective industrial solidarity by other workers with a relatively highly paid mining workforce whose "right to work", uniquely, has been guaranteed is predictably small, whatever the vivid posturings at recent TUC and Labour Party conferences. Hobsbawm's recent contributions to the debate on the future of Labour indicate clearly enough how well he knows that what he calls "strategies of blind militancy" cannot work.

Hobsbawm presents three fascinating chapters of comparative history. A paper from 1978 examines European images of naked women in art; these symbols in the leading revolutionary movements made by men "the goddess of freedom" the figure who pointed towards the perfect society of the future. The image retreats with the advance of industrialization. In one of many hard-headed but sardonic references to the mismatch between received ideology and experience in nineteenth and twentieth-century labour history, Hobsbawm observes that "The paradox of the labour movement was . . . that it encouraged an ideology of sexual equality and emancipation, while in practice discouraging the actual joint participation of men and women in the process of labour as workers".

New Unionism in Britain after 1889 is placed impressively in its wider European context. Hobsbawm not only contrasts the British "wave of local and generally not very large strikes propagated by chain reaction" in 1889 with the "national confrontations . . . engaged by national armies" in 1911-12 but asks and answers pertinent questions about the role of the left in similar industrial activities throughout northern and western Europe. In

collaboration with Joan Scott, he provides much the best account of why shoemakers, those quintessentially literate artisans, developed a reputation for political radicalism in the early stage of industrialization which they did not sustain among the socialist movements of early twentieth-century Europe. Familiar territory is also revisited. The aristocracy of labour debate, which Hobsbawm began as long ago as 1954, is enriched by three substantial pieces of 1978-83. These are generous to the work of other scholars in the interim, though Hobsbawm sticks broadly to his original guns. Characteristically, he sets an agenda for further debate. Characteristically also he identifies the heart of the problem when he demands deeper investigation into the distinction between "labour aristocrats" and respectable and regularly employed workers" in the context of the "contemporary vocabulary of social classification" rather than that of anachronistic, if not ahistorical, definitions. The only article which promised more than it delivered is that on "The Making of the English Working Class, 1870-1914". Here Hobsbawm is most unidimensionally impressionistic. He does not explain the role of working-class Toryism, though he acknowledges its importance, and his usual sureness of empirical touch deserts him when discussing the north west.

Withal, this is a deeply learned and intellectually invigorating book. Since its overall message for fellow Marxists is intensely sombre - crudely, things have not worked out as hoped and show no signs of ever doing so - one might expect to find the prose spiced with bitterness, the message burdened (as so often on the left) with blame. This is not Hobsbawm's way. He presses onward, clear-eyed, unselfish and forthright. He will not let crude ideologues forget the lessons of the past and his writing invariably possesses such clarity and honesty that it compels the admiration of the entire historical profession. *Worlds of Labour* is a most welcome and sophisticated addition to the literature.

In the festschrift, Thane and Geoffrey Crossick give us a more sensitive to the obvious charge that their offerings are unacceptably diverse in a single volume, take the unusual editorial step of offering as their introduction an extended vindication. They argue that a unifying theme does indeed exist, "the dialectical relationship between capitalism and its pre-capitalist heritage" and attempt to demonstrate the proposition by summarizing the salient points of each contributor's article. This is a dangerous strategy since it enables the reader to "gut" the book without excessive labour over any particular piece. This strategy may prove more seductive than the editors intended since some of the more ponderous prose is later discovered in the demonstration of fairly obvious and long-acknowledged propositions such as that the British industrial revolution was a very long-winded affair in terms of the rate of diffusion of mechanization. Some challenging and lucid work is also offered notably by Jürgen Kocka on craft traditions in Germany and by Geoff Harris on "The English and European bankers Eugene Genovese also provides both a balanced and a learned exposition on the significance of Hobsbawm's work. All festschrifts have elements of the curate's egg about them, but those prepared to labour in the ideological vineyard will find their just reward in this handsomely produced volume.

Eric J. Evans

Eric J. Evans is reader in history at the University of Lancaster.

early modern period away from a society in which the idea of childhood did not exist". Lawrence Stone in *The Family, Sex and Marriage in England, 1500-1800* argued for the emergence of four characteristic features of the modern family: a major concentration of activities and emotion on the nuclear family, increasing personal freedom, a less guilt-laden attitude to sex, and a rising desire for personal privacy. Edward Shorter's image of the early modern family in *The Making of the Modern Family* includes "affective marriage" and the notion that only in the eighteenth century did there occur a "rush of maternal sentiment into the family circle".

By contrast, Ralph Houlbrooke's elegantly constructed and highly readable book will have little or none of this. Over the period 1400-1700 he argues that "there is no evidence of a decline in familial functions". There was, he says, some change in ideas of family life, but this was both complex and gradual and the "key notion of conjugal affection" originated "long before this period began". Whether behaviour changed at all remains obscure.

Claims that this period saw a strengthening of attachments and a greater concentration of affection within the nuclear family are suspect except so far as they relate to small and thoroughly studied social groups. Central to Houlbrooke's rejection of much of the most publicized writing of other historians of the family is his belief that historians have confused absence of evidence for "modern" family attitudes, with absence of

continued on facing page

BOOKS

HISTORY

Rejected radicals

Stress and Stability in Late Eighteenth-Century Britain: reflections on the British avoidance of revolution

by Ian R. Christie

Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £19.50

ISBN 0 19 820064 1

An invitation to give the Ford Lectures in the University of Oxford is one of the highest honours that can be bestowed on an historian and it is entirely fitting that this honour should have gone to Ian Christie in 1984. Recently retired as Astor Professor of British history at University College, London, he has written several distinguished books on late eighteenth-century British history. Aware of the high standards set for him by some of his predecessors, including J. H. Plumb, J. P. Kenyon and Richard Pares, Ian Christie has chosen an enormously challenging subject and, in tackling it, he has displayed his own impressive qualities as an historian.

He has set himself the task of explaining why Britain avoided revolution in the 1790s when so much of Europe was engulfed by the contagion spreading from revolutionary France. Unfortunately, it is extremely difficult to explain why something did not happen and so Professor Christie's

brave endeavours inevitably mean that even his prodigious research cannot carry complete conviction, though his views are likely to arouse considerable interest and, perhaps, widespread controversy.

In his opening chapter Professor Christie discusses the considerable literature on the study of revolution in the abstract, but he clearly has no sympathy with this sociological approach and he promptly abandons it. In his second chapter he acknowledges that Britain experienced considerable strain in the late eighteenth century, but he denies that radicalism ever secured mass support or posed a serious revolutionary threat to the established order. In his view the radicals were unable to mount such a challenge because the vast majority of the population had little sympathy with their aims.

Professor Christie devotes the rest of his book to an examination of those factors which he believes were responsible for this rejection of revolution. He rightly emphasizes several factors which have been noted by other historians, though they have not been supported with as much evidence as Professor Christie provides here, and he explores several others which have been ignored. Throughout he displays the depth of his research and his cool, incisive intellect.

Professor Christie emphasizes the greater degree of social harmony, social mobility and economic improvement in late eighteenth-century Britain, compared to pre-revolutionary France. The prospect of improved social and economic conditions meant that many men were less likely to be wooed by radical visionaries offering the panaceas of revolutionary utopias. Many of the poor were also diverted from thoughts of revolution because the Poor Law and private charity showed them that men of property

often winners turn out to be losers after all or at any rate non-heroes, when perspectives change. The "high politics" approach is thus a salutary corrective to large interpretative schemes, even though its practitioners should always be conscious of the limitations of their own enterprise.

Bentley takes his own advice using the technique of the "high politics" historians, dependent on a microscopic view, in a macroscopic narrative of a whole century. The dangers inherent in this procedure are obvious: on the one hand such a narrative can degenerate, as the author admits, into one damned thing after another; on the other hand, the detail which is required to show the multiplicity of possible outcomes has to be short-circuited in such a general survey and the problem of selection becomes formidable. Bentley has to rely much on the work of others, but for long stretches no such work is available and from among the infinite number of possible paths through the jungle of the past. Problems of balance beset him constantly: he passes over the Cobden-Chevalier treaty of 1860 in silence, but allots nearly half a page to the state of health of members of Gladstone's Cabinet ten years later. How is the relative importance, even in the limited context of British "high politics", of such disparate facts to be judged? It is difficult to use perception and preoccupation as principles of selection.

Nevertheless, Bentley writes with a wide fund of knowledge; his judgments are often shrewd and always worth considering. Encrusted orthodoxies are often challenged and neglected home truths brought into the open. It is useful to be reminded of the obvious fact that Edwardian politicians were looking forward to 1915, 1920 and 1925 and could not have anticipated the caesura, if such it was, of 1914. His explanations of the home rule crisis of 1886, which others have more fully unravelled, or of Chamberlain's decision to go for tariff reform in 1903 have plausibility. Bentley's choice of quotations is only occasionally obvious and quite often felicitous and illuminating. How apt this definition of Whiggery is - "to separate the real deliberate wishes of the people from their thirst for plunder"! The serious student of the period will find here a good deal to interest him, even if he does not always agree with it.

It is more doubtful if this volume will meet the needs of the student who still requires to be orientated. Dr Bentley occasionally sketches the broader social and economic context, but without a good deal of previous knowledge the reader will often be bewildered. How is he to understand the oblique references to the role which the condition of Ireland played in the election of 1880 or to evaluate, from the author's elliptical treatment, the extent to which Peel's position was undermined before 1846? Such problems are probably inherent in what this volume sets out to do, but they are compounded by the author's strenuous attempts to keep up an epigrammatic style that occasionally degenerates into meaningless. Dr Bentley's allusive prose, modelled on that of other high politics authors, at times seems deliberately designed to cover up the essentially conventional treatment of many issues and creates needless difficulties for the reader. The initiated will dip into this book with profit; the student will find it difficult to get to grips with.

Dr Feuchtwanger is reader in history at the University of Southampton.

of change. To some extent Houlbrooke's rich use of exemplary instances may tempt us to replace a history which finds too much social change with a history which finds too little. But in general this is a fine book. Published cheaply for undergraduate use in Longman's "Themes in British Social History", the book offers an appealing style for such a market. But it will also be an invaluable source of reference and ideas for the specialist historian of the family and anyone interested in patterns of social relationships in early modern England.

Michael Anderson

Michael Anderson is professor of economic history at the University of Edinburgh.

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HISTORY

Table talk

Gladstone's Boswell: late Victorian conversations by Lionel A. Tollemache, and other documents edited by Asa Briggs
Harvester Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 901739 71 6

Oral history did not have to wait for the tape recorder: here is Mr Gladstone, mostly in his mighty old age, holding forth in his best conversational style. We have seen him in lone communion with his vast diary, and in public declamation as he held forth in the Commons and swayed mass meetings, but there are relatively few glimpses of his table talk. Some of the best of these Asa Briggs has brought together, taking as his centre-piece Lionel Tollemache's *Talks with Mr Gladstone*.

Tollemache was no sycophant, but held his own with the great man, earning his respect in so doing. There was of course no possibility of the crudities of modern media attack interviewing. Tollemache's objective was quite different, namely to elicit in relaxation from the Grand Old Man his considered views and recollections

of a lifetime. But though Tollemache strove to be as faithful to Mr Gladstone's utterances as possible, there is no doubt that he saw his conversationalist in heroic terms, a figure from whom the world could learn, and to whom it owed admiration. No small part of the charm of the "talks" lies in their discursiveness, a necessary accompaniment of real conversation, though it is true that even Mr Gladstone's small talk had an air of stemming from first principles. And yet, surprisingly, he could be funny: Morley records that "All the rest of the evening he kept us alive by a stock of infinite drolleries" that "would have made the fortune of a comedian".

Mr Gladstone's interlocutor took for himself a celebrated model, referring to his "Boswellian canons". But Tollemache was a Boswell with a difference, having a participatory wife, Beatrice, who listened no less carefully to Mr Gladstone and who verified Tollemache's record, though she took no speaking part.

Asa Briggs in his helpful introduction several times makes reference to Harold Macmillan's conversation: it is doubtful however whether there can really be a comparison in status, content, or coverage. By 1891-96, when the most important part of the conversations and impressions were recorded, Mr Gladstone was between 82 and 87 having first been a minister about fifty years earlier, and having been Prime Minister four times. Tollemache, fascinated like other Victorians by longevity, sought to penetrate beyond Mr Gladstone's "wrinkled, and at first sight, repellent grandeur", to the mind behind the massive dome, trying by implication,

to discover how far it understood itself and how it projected itself to the world. Though Briggs does not give Tollemache's age, we appear to have a sixty-year-old man listening to another in his eighties. The range of subjects is enormous: Oxford and Cambridge, Homeric studies, the evils of "plutocracy", oratory and its effect on the orator, Napoleon, the intellectual capacity of Queen Victoria, the ethics of the Old Testament, the Oxford Movement, Newman and Manning, the possibility of foreseeing the future, the nature of democracy, poetry, the prospect of a channel tunnel and much else. Tollemache sought enlightenment on the popular belief that Mr Gladstone masticated his food twenty times: the rejoinder was that "when his children were young, he told them that, when eating, they should think of four bars of common time written in quavers", which "meant that they were to bite each mouthful thirty-two times, but he looked upon this as a council of perfection".

There is much that is recondite, names that few will recall and debates that have passed from the passionate to the arcane. The reader is given translations of Latin quotations, but is left on his own with the Greek. There is, alas, no index. And yet the conversations provide a splendid retrospect of the nineteenth century, seen from its dying decade and invoked by one of its dominant spirits.

Sydney Checkland is emeritus professor of economic history at the University of Glasgow.

Links are traced from Dante to Blake (a bracing march through successive representations of Utopia), from Lull via Bruno and De la Bacon; and after reading these essays one is left with a much clearer idea of what linked Petrarch's world to Shakespeare's. The Renaissance is challengingly presented as a pattern of thought and a vision of the world in which neoplatonism's quest for the "divine structure of reality" through "angelic magic" looks forward to rational science. Even Newton, it seems, turned his mind to alchemy and prophecy.

Despite the elusive quality of the subject, Dame Frances always based her ideas on firmly solid evidence: not just the written word, but signs and symbols as well (there is an extraordinarily penetrating analysis of the *impresa* in Volume III). The essays are unsullied by jargon or pomposity and the author's approach produces many exciting ideas on subjects us

century sensibilities. Finally, I am not convinced by the development in Thucydidean ideas that Connor sees. The notion that small powers can combine together to resist a great one, advanced by Herodotus in Book IV, was nothing new to Greeks who had combined against Persia (in Herodotus it appears of course in Herodotus and in the Mytilenean's speech at Olympia in Thucydides II). The limitations on the use of reason are admitted in Book I, when Pericles remarks that history often moves unsentimentally. Yet in Book VIII the figures presented for our admiration are still those who keep their heads amid the paradoxical twists of fortune and endeavour to keep one step ahead in the political game.

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Andrew Lintott is a fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.

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Angel magic

Renaissance and Reform: the Italian Contribution
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ISBN 0 7100 9530 9
Ideas and Ideals in the North European Renaissance
Collected Essays Volume III
by Frances A. Yates
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £17.95
ISBN 0 7100 2018 2

These collections of essays - deftly and sensitively organized by the editors who have included some intriguing autobiographical fragments - will be a permanent reminder of the author's extraordinary contribution to the study of the Renaissance. That contribution lies in making connections in to do so. Taken together, the two volumes make important suggestions as to how the Italian Renaissance reshaped ideas on the continent - and in England.

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Occult powers

Occult and Scientific Mentalities in the Renaissance

edited by Brian Vickers
Cambridge University Press, £27.50
ISBN 0 521 25879 0

The difficult relation between science and magic has been a magnificent obsession of historians and anthropologists for some time. This group of papers from a Zurich conference held in 1982 confronts the thorny problem of untangling the origins of our own assumptions about what is rational and what is occult in the intellectual life of early modern Europe.

Most of the authors choose a hero (like Kepler or Newton) or a typical institution (such as the universities or the courts) and then show that no simple definition of science or magic does justice to the complex world of Renaissance natural philosophy. Many pose as sturdy revisionists: in his well-commented account of the widespread interest in magic at English universities, Mordach Feingold insists that no one should still see the scientific revolution as the seventeenth century as "the victory of true and rational scientific ideas over scholastic and magical modes of thought". The book gives much support for Feingold's rejection of this triumphalist story.

Graham Rees writes of Francis Bacon's profound concern for a speculative system of occult powers quite at odds with the old picture of the prophet who led his "Bacon-faced" flock into the promised land of empirical science. R. S. Westfall gives an impressive survey of two decades of research which reveals as never before the importance of Newton's extensive

work in alchemy for his natural philosophy. Edward Rosen shows Kepler examining some celestial reasons for terrestrial diseases, and offering his imperial patron political counsel on the use of horoscopes.

The essays demonstrate the complete compatibility of "rational" and "occult" thought styles. Such labels do not help us understand what magic meant then. Magic and natural philosophy are aspects of culture: despite some of the essays in this book, they are not just disembodied forms of thought. There is also rather too little concern for the role of popular belief, explored recently by historians such as Keith Thomas and Carlo Ginzburg.

The most interesting chapters include those by Robin Briggs and Stuart Clark on witchcraft, indicating that the elite authorities talked "scientifically" about demons, and that there was a complicated exchange between peasant and legal notions of how witches should be found out and dealt with. The sociology of intellectual division is also indicated elsewhere: Jan Maclean's study of a violent clash between two sixteenth-century scholars argues that they were separated by their relation with the book trade rather than by their attitudes to occultism. Robert Westman shows how Kepler defended the proper job of the mathematician, and Judith Field uses her considerable expertise in the work of Renaissance musicians to explain Kepler's attitude to number magic.

Although the essays lack a common focus, they convey one powerful message: idealist terms like "rationalism" and "occultism" dissolve into each other in a broth of confusing and anachronistic terminology. Physicians, lawyers, priests and mathematicians defended their interests with arguments which were specific to early modern Europe. Lotte Mulligan argues rightly that the problem of "irreconcilable" divisions between magic and science "appears to be ours, not theirs". This book ought to provide valuable



Frances A. Yates in 1958, a photograph from E. H. Gombrich's book *Tributes* published earlier this year by Phaidon, £17.50.

fashionable as body language and mentalities (particularly so in the pieces on Rubens and Erasmus). The word *unumiate* is characterized succinctly as "university slang", humanism is dealt with as a "reorganization of rhetoric". Machiavelli is seen as "a political humanist isolating the problem of evil in relation to political force". Indeed, Machiavelli's prince becomes much more clearly identified in these pages because the cultural ambience in which he thrived is so astutely analysed. In medieval France, the effigy of a dead king had a magical power, his Renaissance successor was presented as a "Gallic Hercules" while still living.

For those interested in finding out about England from a continental viewpoint (a perspective often ignored) the ideas range from the linguistic isolation of the English to the imperial theme in Tudor history. And there is a touching assessment of the martyr who could stand at the centre of a "conflict between the conviction for which he was dying and his opponents and know to the last that his impressive death was having an influence".

Those words are from a review of an edition of Foxe in which Dame Frances addresses the problem of how propaganda was diffused in the Renaissance. Even though we have *Astraea* to turn to, one wishes there were a clearer distinction in these volumes between perception and projection: between how those in authority saw themselves and how they presented their self image (or distorted it) before a wider public. But one should remember that the author was a pioneer in her field, the ample boundaries of which have yet to be explored. Her work prompts

Richard Mackenney

Richard Mackenney is lecturer in the department of history, University of Edinburgh.

resources for a further examination of the way ascent was won to differing forms of science and knowledge, but it may not - because of the editor's comments in his bulky introduction and even bulkier chapter, by far the longest sections of the book. As a good editor, Brian Vickers accepts that his views are not those of all his contributors; in fact, they are at odds with all of them. Although he concedes that magic and science cannot be put in "neatly defined opposing groups", he argues simultaneously that "their mutual incompatibility had been an accepted historical fact for some critical minds since the 1880s". But this "incompatibility" was not always obvious to Bacon, Kepler or Newton, as this book proves. Historians should not assume the obviousness of the "accepted fact" of the science-magic division: they should explain how it was accepted and whose interests that acceptance served.

Vickers disagrees. He sees magic and science as ways of thinking, rather than acting. For him, "the two systems, the occult and the experimental, persisted side by side for nearly two thousand years". He expresses a repeated worry about the absence of any matching concern in early modern intellectuals about this alleged "incompatibility". He recommends the tools of social anthropology in investigating this odd acceptance of contradictions so clear to us. However, the research presented in this book suggests rather more convincingly that an approach to the practices of early modern society, rather than to scepticism, thought styles, will tell us much more about the history of our assumptions about reason and magic.

Simon Schaffer

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Intensive farming

Science and Civilization in China
by Joseph Needham
Volume six: Biology and Biological Technology
Part two: Agriculture
by Francesca Bray
Cambridge University Press, £50.00
ISBN 0 521 25076 5

You do not need to know anything about Chinese agriculture to find this a stimulating, thought-provoking book. Throughout its long history China has remained loyal to one agricultural tradition, that of scrupulous cultivation. Planting by hand and then transplanting, or germinating the seed before planting, weeding many times over, watering and fertilizing heavily (mainly with night soil), harvesting with a tool little larger than a hand-knife - the system is laborious, but immensely rewarding in terms of the food produced per acre; a family in north China can live on 5.5 acres, and in the south on 3.5 acres. At various times, we in the west have taken seriously the wisdom of fine cultivation; it has been used to good effect in our horticulture. But in agriculture we have preferred to develop machines to economize on labour, and forfeit the high productivity of land.

China's differing social conditions, especially its large and ever rising population, may be enough to explain the path chosen in the east in contrast with the west. But it is instructive to review from time to time all the practical advantages and disadvantages of intensive versus extensive agriculture. Dr Bray enables us to do this through an outstandingly lucid and wide-ranging survey of China's experience. Attention is concentrated on agricultural techniques rather than the social structure of China's farming population, in order to make the best use of the available sources.

In theory the narrative stops at the year 1600, but in practice Dr Bray strays in time and topic, up to the present day, and on to the subject of social organization. And she moves constantly from one perspective to another, at one moment discussing such detailed matters as Chinese cultivation techniques for millet, wheat, or rice; at the next, turning to much larger general questions: why did England not produce agricultural treatises in steady quantity until the sixteenth century, whereas China's first treatise dates from the sixth century; and why did Europe rely on animal manures, China on night soil? By keeping half an eye on European agricultural development, Dr Bray most surely holds the attention of the most Anglo-centric reader.

The contrast between the grain-growing north of China and the rice-growing south presents an illuminating picture in the way divergent farming systems impose their own structure on the societies that maintain them. In this case, it was rice-growing that produced the dominant system, flourishing best under a smallholding regime, not cereal-growing, with its inbuilt tendency to encourage the growth of large farms and estates. If the latter had triumphed, it would probably have developed a labour-saving agriculture, as in the west. Instead, smallholding agriculture has persisted, thereby maintaining among its other assets, a large gene bank of plants, which the west periodically has to raid, in order to enrich its diminishing store. Other long-term advantages of the Chinese way cannot yet be judged; for example, would anyone dare at this moment to draw up a balance sheet of the human costs of artificial versus natural fertilizers?

Finally, Dr Bray has some interesting reflections on the influences that Chinese and western agriculturalists have exerted on each other. The Jesuits from Spain and Portugal were sending back reports on Chinese farming in the seventeenth century, but the most precise information, even including models of Chinese seed drills, reached Europe in the later seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These last dates are so close to our own agricultural revolution that Dr Bray

postulates some direct influence on the English improvers, not merely through ideas and attitudes, but through direct imitation. Her case for the adoption by the Dutch, and then the English, of the Chinese curved iron mouldboard plough may be correct. But whether meticulous cultivation, including the drilling and hoeing of crops in rows, reached northern Europe directly from China is much more debatable. (Arguments in favour of careful cultivation made a strong impact when once Europeans read the classical writers in the sixteenth century.)

More likely the route by which Chinese methods reached Europe was through the Arabs, who had earlier carried them to the Mediterranean, whence the horticulturalists transferred them from southern into northern Europe. Strangely, Dr Bray does not discuss this possibility, although the evidence better fits the chronology of the trend in Europe towards labour-intensive row cultivation of special crops and vegetables in the sixteenth century, long before farmers exploited this method in the eighteenth century. However, certainties on this ill-documented subject are few.

Dr Bray has made good use of her impressive linguistic skills and her judicious, scholarly mind to assemble the materials (with generous illustrations) for an open and exhilarating debate. Although her own views are carefully argued, she does not claim to say the last word. This is an altogether admirable volume, enhancing the reputation of the whole series of Joseph Needham's monumental study.

Joan Thirk

Joan Thirk was formerly reader in economic history at the University of Oxford.

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University of Exeter, £5.75
ISBN 0 85989 290 5

This book is much more than a mere reprint of the chapters in Jeremy Noakes and Geoffrey Pridham's *Documents on Nazism* dealing with the domestic political, social and economic development of Germany between Hitler's appointment as Reich Chancellor in January 1933 and the outbreak of war in September 1939. The authors have taken the opportunity to revise large sections of their earlier commentary in the light of recent research and to include a wide range of new documentary material; and have added new chapters on areas which have emerged as major areas of research since the mid-1970s. In addition to an excellent new chapter on the Nazi political system, the authors have written new chapters on popular opinion and "the regime and the people".

The result is very impressive indeed. Noakes and Pridham conclude their chapter on popular opinion by drawing attention to "... the bankruptcy of the regime's attempt to mobilize the German nation for war, the key objective of its domestic policy..." This bankruptcy was, however, accompanied by a kind of "passive acceptance" of the regime's policies by the bulk of the German population. One of the strengths of this book is the way in which the authors subtly convey the balance of success and failure of the regime's policies in individual areas. The authors are not naïve enough to imagine that the documents they reproduce will speak for themselves, and their balanced and lucid commentaries are skillfully inserted between telling documentary extracts. The impression one gains is of the authors' complete mastery of an enormous range of secondary material and of archival material covering all aspects of the domestic history of Germany between 1933 and 1939.

Common sense perspectives on fairly technical debates are especially welcome in a volume aimed principally at undergraduates and sixth-form students. Thus, for example, the authors document the administrative chaos which is now held to have character-

ized the Third Reich, but have sufficient distance from their subject to point out (by reference to Barbara Castle's diaries) that while the Third Reich may have been an extreme example, most twentieth-century administrative systems are characterized by a considerable degree of interdepartmental rivalry and that administration in almost any advanced society is an alarmingly ad hoc business. The first chapter, dealing with the Nazi political system, is particularly useful as an introduction to what remains the chapter on the relationship between the working class and the regime and those on the economy are remarkably lucid expositions of very complicated subjects.

This admirable book can be thoroughly recommended not only to students and teachers as perhaps the best introduction to the domestic history of the Third Reich available in English, but also to specialists as a very useful handbook.

Stephen Salter

Dr Salter is researching into German history 1918-45.

Into battle

War in the Middle Ages
by Philippe Contamine
translated by Michael Jones
Blackwell, £17.50
ISBN 0 631 13142 6

The French original of this book has become a classic in the four years since it was published. It covers a remarkable range, and at the same time provides a constant sense of detail. It is splendid to have the book translated into English, and indeed to have it for more attractively produced than the original *Nouvelle Clio* edition.

This is not a work of military history in the old sense. There are no detailed accounts of battles, and discussion of tactics is confined to a mere half dozen pages. Contamine's aim is to set war into a wide perspective, relating changing methods of recruiting and fighting to the developing political and economic structures of society. He has, for example, a particularly valuable discussion of mercenaries, seeing them as the product of economic and social dislocation, rather than of political conditions. Very rightly, he does

not class all who received pay as mercenaries. The technical aspects of warfare are fully treated, with discussion of the art of fortification, siege warfare and weaponry. Guns and gunpowder have a particular fascination for Contamine, as is shown by his inclusion of detailed recipes for making gunpowder (he notes the use of drunken men's urine for binding the powder into pellets). The book goes far beyond the mechanical aspects of warfare, and examines attitudes towards conflict. A few pages even attempt to analyse courage, in which it is suggested that the risk of death was greater than is often supposed, even for the nobility, though the surprising frequency of drowning in rivers while fleeing from battlefields is not noted.

The range of this book is remarkable. There is no undue emphasis on France, such as might be expected from a French historian. English developments receive due weight, but there is little on Byzantium, and there might be more on the frontier warfare against the Moors in Spain and the Slavs on the eastern border of Germany. The warfare of the early medieval period does not suit Contamine's technique as well as that of the later, when convincing statistical evidence is much easier to find. The views of those who have considered medieval warfare as primitive are rightly dismissed: Contamine demonstrates that it was often characterized by sophisticated strategy and complex logistics. His discussion of the importance of the didactic literature dealing with the art of war is not wholly convincing. There was no real escape from the straitjacket of the late-classical author Vegetius, and all too often chroniclers could do little more than describe warfare in terms lifted straight from authors such as Josephus. In contrast, the medieval contribution to legal and theological thought about warfare was a very substantial one.

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BOOKS

HISTORY

Family fortunes

Family Life in the Seventeenth Century: The Verneys of Claydon House

by Miriam Slater
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £10.50
ISBN 0 7100 9479 9

By all accounts, Sir Edmund Verney made a good end. Though he loathed the divisions between King and subject that grew into the English Civil War, once they became irreparable, Verney had no doubt as to the course he must pursue. "I have eaten his bread and served him near thirty years and will not do so base a thing as forsake him." He followed Charles I to war and rode to the battle of Edgehill as his standard bearer. There he fell, clutching the banner that read *give cash for sin*. It was one of the few debts Sir Edmund Verney paid.

His 29-year-old heir, Ralph, inherited a heavily mortgaged estate encumbered by his father's over-optimistic speculations. Not the least of these were Sir Ralph's nine siblings, for whom no adequate provision had been made before their father's death. Like Sir Ralph, they were stratified by the divisions of the war. Rental income declined and annuities and portions derived from ancient investments were wiped out. But, unlike his brother, they were also casualties of the system of primogeniture which, as R. H. Tawney observed, "if it did not drown all the kittens but one, threw all but one into the water." Financially, as well as psychologically, Sir Ralph became their lifeline. They swam about him in a sea of hope, fear, and rage. Exiled across the channel, Sir Ralph weighed the demands of sisters seeking husbands, brothers pursuing careers with the army, and the succession of his line, the most important obligation to family life in the seventeenth century.

Miriam Slater's study of the Verneys of Claydon House centres upon more recognizably modern notions of family life. She builds her framework around relationships and makes windows into the souls of siblings, marriage partners, children and servants. Her reconstruction of attitudes toward marriage is particularly valuable as it is divided to segregate male and female perspectives.

Following her mentor, Lawrence Stone, Slater argues that the affinities around which seventeenth-century families adhered were functional rather than affectionate. She discounts sentimentality and derides love. The competition for Sir Ralph's favours is of Darwinian intensity with the pack of siblings constantly nipping at the heels of momentary front-runners. The half-grown bones sullenly cast away by the household head are seen as the measure of brotherly affection and filial obligation. It is a squalid spectacle. Feckless brother Tom lacks only an impossibly married sister named Louise to complete a Gradgrindian prospect.

Family Life in the Seventeenth Century is very narrowly a case study. Not only does it deal with a single family - with nary a comparative word - but it treats only a brief span in its development during the 1640s. The rationale for this analytic strategy is twofold: the unparalleled richness of the Verney archive and the necessity of holding the family together by correspondence during Sir Ralph's exile in France. This resulted in some unusually frank (or dare not say tender) letters between husband and wife from which Slater extracts much valuable material for her analysis of marriage attitudes.

This close inspection of the relationships of a single family provides valuable context against which generalized arguments can be tested. But the method imposes limitations as well. Individual peculiarities can be misjudged as structural imperatives. Sir Ralph's parsimony, out of which Slater builds so much of her case, was more pathological than practical. He practiced it with his own children long into old age and well beyond the



The Macaroni, July 3 1773, from An Illustrated Dictionary of Hairdressing and Wigmaking (Batsford, £20.00).

financial stringencies that may have engendered it. The very large number of siblings who reached maturity at the nadir of the family's fortunes was an eccentricity of a different kind. Their experiences may seem more degraded when viewed from Sir Ralph's archive than they really were. It is only because we are reading Sir Ralph's papers that the entire familial world appears to revolve around him.

Finally, it must be observed that family life is also a process. Its rhythms are different at different stages. At given moments the demands of parents, siblings, partners, or progeny are uppermost. A static analysis of fluid relationships conceals such development. In the life of the Verneys of Claydon House, the 1640s reveal a family in crisis with the premature loss of a father, the sudden collapse of financial security, and the consequent anomic struggle of its members for survival. The Verneys of the 1670s are unrecognizable from this picture. Now Sir Ralph has found lifelong companions among his siblings, love from his children, joy in his grandchildren and contentment in the preservation of his heredity. Respect and affection between father and sons or friendship and loyalty among brothers were also features of family life in the seventeenth century.

Mark Kishlansky

Mark Kishlansky is associate professor of history at the University of Chicago.

Titled folk

Aristocracy
by Jonathan Powls
Blackwell, £14.95 and £4.50
ISBN 0 631 13087 5 and 13706 8

With the exception, I suppose, of Divine Right monarchy, there are no governmental systems that appear so completely outmoded today as hereditary aristocracy. Though the House of Lords is suffered to continue, it is hard to believe that, if we were starting afresh, anyone would invent it. The case for liberalism, democracy or autocracy is readily apparent, but there is too much Tom Paine in most of us to get a hearing for the case for hereditary wisdom.

Jonathan Powls puts the emphasis differently, drawing attention to the tenacity and adaptability which aristocracy showed during more than a thousand years of European history. For many centuries, aristocratic rule was the only plausible alternative to despotism. More than any other regime, aristocracy depends upon the widespread acceptance of its own values. This is not to say that aristocrats did not provide themselves with powerful con-

stitutional and economic weapons. But a democratic leader can easily justify his authority - he won the election, a dictator can remind you that he has a gun in his hand. There is, however, an element of bluff - of the Emperor's new clothes - in the position of a man who expects obedience or precedence because he is a Viscount. Titles, remarked Paine, are no more than nicknames, mere foppery. They work provided people do not question them. Hence, some of the most interesting parts of Dr Powls's volume are those devoted to the ideology underpinning aristocracy - the obsession with honour, the need to dazzle by lavish display, the importance of public generosity, the solemn and majestic funerals, designed to make the point that this is no ordinary man going to his grave.

The first great challenge to aristocratic pretensions came, in the early modern period, from absolutist monarchs, driven by the incessant demands of war to extend taxation, curtail privilege and utilize talent from whatever source. But Dr Powls is, I am sure, right in suggesting that, in the end, this challenge was bound to be blunted, partly because aristocrats had vast powers of resistance and showed considerable skill in acquiring liberal allies, and partly because thoughtful monarchs soon realized that their own power would not long survive the collapse of respect for aristocracy. It was succeeded by the challenge of the industrial revolution, which gave disproportionate wealth to bankers and industrialists, not all of whom were willing to succumb to the aristocratic embrace. The growing towns of nineteenth-century Europe were largely outside aristocratic influence, and landed property - the aristocratic power base - declined in relative importance.

Yet the turning-point ideologically seems to have come earlier - and too soon to be explained simply by economic change. In 1748 Montesquieu produced what is perhaps the classic defence of aristocratic rule in his *L'esprit des lois*. Forty years on, his own country abolished titles in the interests of equality and fraternity.

One key to this change seems to have been education, and it is a pity that the very severe confines of this series must have prevented Dr Powls from dealing with the subject in other than a perfunctory way. The virtual monopoly of higher education helped the aristocracy to make the transition from their medieval role as fighting men to their early modern role as counsellors and administrators. The combination of superior birth and superior education was formidable. The slow spread of education to other classes undermined the aristocratic position by encouraging the emergence of men of talent and merit, less willing than their predecessors to rise by noble patronage. For the English, somewhat to the rear of this transition, it was a portentous moment when, in 1799, the Duke of York, son of George III, was defeated by the armies of the French Revolution, led by General Brune, a printer in private life.

John Cannon

Professor Cannon holds the chair of modern history in the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

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The History of the University of Oxford Volume II: The Early Oxford Schools
edited by J. I. Catto
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £55.00
ISBN 0 19 951011 3

The origins of the earliest European universities are obscure and none more so than those of Oxford. The premier of the only two universities in medieval England (and indeed well beyond) and by the later thirteenth century second only to Paris as the foremost northern European university for theology and philosophy, it was by the fourteenth century preeminent in logic, mathematics and natural science. This first volume in the projected eight-volume history of the university runs from the university's origins in the twelfth century to roughly the middle of the fourteenth century. Several subjects, including the study of medicine and music and the collections of books, are held over for the second volume which will treat the remainder of the Middle Ages.

At first sight eight volumes devoted to a single institution, written under its own auspices might appear self-regarding or supercilious in view of the nearly nine thousand titles which have Oxford University in some aspect or subject already. But independence of the appropriateness of the whole project, which can only be judged when the work is completed, there is undoubtedly a justification for the medieval part of the enterprise. The most authoritative general work on the medieval university is a mere 20 pages in the 1936 edition of Hastings Rashdall's *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*. And while there are numerous more specialized studies of Oxford colleges and different facets of the university, there is nothing that is adequately comprehensive and synthetic of present knowledge.

Although there are mentions of individual masters at Oxford as early as the end of eleventh century, it is only from the 1180s that the existence of schools of higher learning from which the university arose can be clearly discerned. The change itself from a collection of schools to a university as a juridical entity under its own elected head, the chancellor, came as the result of a five-year conflict with the town of Oxford: it arose not uncharacteristically from a tavern brawl in 1209 and led to the migration of the masters and students, some of whom founded what was to be England's other university at Cambridge and the virtual cessation of the schools in Oxford. The dispute was settled in 1214 by the papal legate, who among other things, regulated the rates to be paid for lodgings, awarded an annual sum to be given by the town for the support of poor scholars, the beginning of the university's own income, and sought to define the position of the chancellor and his relation to the bishop of London in whose diocese Oxford lay and under whose jurisdiction it came.

Thus, as in the case of Paris, Oxford received its first statutes as an independent juridical entity from the papacy. And, like Paris, and indeed most universities, it owed its survival equally to the protection and immunities granted by the secular powers, the kings of England and France. Here Oxford differed was that popes and kings largely sufficed to preserve its independence whereas the Paris masters were obliged to make constant appeals to both for support against the encroachments of the bishop of Paris or what were regarded as the excessive privileges of the friars, who largely lay outside the jurisdiction

The Autumn 1984 issue of *History Workshop*, a journal of socialist and feminist historians, has just been published by Routledge & Kegan Paul at £5.95. It includes articles on female textile workers in Japan, the Protes-

tant belief in a popish plot during the English interregnum, and the peasant-landlord relations in early modern England. Clarendon Press contributes notes on Marx and the English Labour movement.

This side of Oxford's history is reasonably well established, and is covered in the first three studies of this volume. They occasionally disagree among themselves, as over the date of Robert Grosseteste's chancellorship, but for the most part they bring greater accuracy and correctives to the existing interpretation rather than opening new vistas. That to some extent goes for the succeeding stories on university life and organization, the religious orders and the early colleges; but the amount of detail is greater and there is much new material, particularly architectural, added to the received version of the medieval halls and the university's topography and is supplemented by maps. Together they create a much fuller understanding of the medieval university's economic and physical infrastructure, making it a more tangible entity.

That understanding is strengthened further by two chapters on the endowments of the university and colleges and on the estates of Merton College. The first provides a profile of the university's economic evolution as an institution and in relation to the colleges during the later Middle Ages. If it is true that there was a university before there were colleges, its material identity has always been shadowy. Now it is much more possible to see it, even if, from the fourteenth century, the colleges which have the greatest substance, and Merton the greatest of all. The chapter on its estates is among the most remarkable of the volume, almost too masterful in the account which it gives of direct estate management by the fellows, involving them in journeys of a week or more to the north of England and many weeks-on-end supervising agricultural activities. Although Merton was unique in the extent and wealth of its land, they were only an extreme expression of one of the main features which distinguishes a college, in being an endowed foundation, from merely a hall as a place of residence under a principal.

In that difference between endowment, with a patronage and support which it carried, and non-endowment, the difference between the survival of the majority of the medieval colleges and the demise of the majority of the medieval halls (in their heyday, running into well over a hundred). It gives a needed perspective to see a college as an estate owner in action, a role which in modified form a number of Oxford and Cambridge colleges still have. But I cannot also help feeling that T. R. Aston, in displaying it, has at times been carried away by it. There may be, as he says, a connexion between Merton's intellectual distinction in the earlier fourteenth century and the involvement of its fellows, in firm and continuing contact with the world; but it is not necessary to count sheaves to produce the mean-speed theorem; and for many subsequent college fellows, Mertonian and non-Mertonian, estates have probably been as much of a distraction as a stimulus to intellectual activity.

The other area to which this volume brings a new perspective is intellectual life. Oxford alone among the higher faculties, universities had all the higher faculties, in addition to arts, which provided a general grounding in the three philosophies of metaphysics, ethics and the physical sciences, and the seven liberal arts. There are separate chapters on the arts (except for music) and three of the four higher disciplines in this scheme, leaving medicine and music for the next volume. There is also a

final chapter - after one on careers and vocations - on William of Ockham and the Mertonians. The pursuit of such higher knowledge gave the university its justification. To ignore it is therefore to ignore the purpose of a university. But it is also the most intractable of all its aspects to present in a satisfactory form. No brief digest can do justice to it; the danger is always of a few facile sentences of summary on each important thinker or development. The alternative is to take certain individuals and topics to the exclusion of others; this, however well judged, is bound to be arbitrary. Both approaches are followed here.

The first approach has its best results in the treatment of theology, which is relatively coherent and leads itself to overall as well as individual analysis. In particular J. I. Catto, who writes it, is able to identify the strong biblical strain in Oxford theology, running from Grosseteste to the fourteenth century. The arts, or more particularly the literary subjects of grammar, logic and rhetoric, and the mathematical and scientific subjects, each have a separate chapter, and are a much more thankless task. In different ways, each of the chapters on them presents some of the main themes and names, but cannot be treated as a substitute for fuller studies. The same goes for the final chapter on Ockham and the Mertonians, which has to make arbitrary selections that often do not allow an adequate presentation of the main topics of discussion in the first half of the fourteenth century nor, indeed, how they came to prominence. The two chapters on canon and civil law come off rather better as coherent accounts just because they have virtually no intellectual development - in terms of new doctrines, schools or controversies - to treat and can concentrate upon developments in how the subjects were taught and how they faculty was organized. Together they succeed impressively.

Despite the difficulties and unevenness inherent both in the subject and any collective effort, the verdict on this first volume must be favourable for presenting the medieval university in its multiple facets from a range of materials, much hitherto hardly known, and treated with almost unflinching command. One must hope that succeeding volumes will maintain a comparable level of achievement.

Gordon Leff

Gordon Leff is professor of medieval history at the University of York.

Allen & Unwin HISTORY

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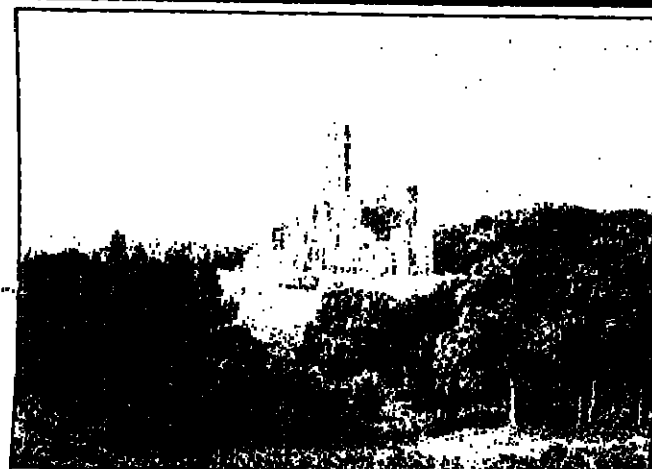
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NOTICE BOARD



The University of Hull lecture series "Landscape and the Visual Arts" continues on Tuesday, November 13 with a talk entitled "Ruins in a Landscape: the rise and fall of Fonthill Abbey" by Professor John Wilton-Ely of Hull. The lectures take place in the Middleton Hall and admission is free. Future subjects include Constable and Impressionism, and landscape art and the symbolism of habitat.

Events

The first of a series of ESRC/Rowney Housing Study seminars will be held at the School for Advanced Urban Studies, University of Bristol on December 17 and 18.

Under the general title "Housing and Social Change: Building a New Agenda", participants will discuss such issues as social stratification; locale, patriarchy and social relations in the home; recession and the housing market, etc.

General inquiries to Ray Forrest, Alan Maric or Peter Williams on 01-245 9933. Queries about financial assistance for attendance to Mr A. O'Sullivan on 041 339 8855.

"UK Research Inc" is the title of the Brunel Lecture to be given by Sir Geoffrey Allen FRs at Brunel University on Wednesday November 7 at 3 pm.

Sir Geoffrey will discuss the relationship between government and industrial research on the one hand and between government and education on the other. He will describe

Appointments

Following the retirement of Mr K. G. Ford as secretary of St David's College Lampeter, Mr Alasdair Kenwright takes over as registrar and secretary. Mr G. O. Jones has been appointed finance officer and deputy secretary and Dr Thomas Broderick has been appointed deputy registrar.

The University of Nottingham has announced special appointment of 16 distinguished practitioners from the professions and from industry to help strengthen links between the university and those engaged in practical experience.

The new special professors are Dr Michael Atkinson, consultant physician to University Hospital, Nottingham (department of surgery); Dr Norman Daniels, head of basic research at the Dalgely Group's research laboratory (department of applied biochemistry and food science); Mr Peter Ford, director of the Clippes Computing Centre (department of physics); Mr Denis Gribbin, senior economic adviser to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (department of industrial economics, accountancy and insurance); and Dr Eric Tomlinson, head of the advanced drug delivery research unit, Ciba-Geigy, Horsham, Sussex (department of pharmacy).

The new special lecturers are Dr David Baird of the AFRC's Institute for Research on Animal Diseases, Compton, Berkshire (department of applied biochemistry and food science); Dr Russell Beck, principal lecturer in biology at Derbyshire College of Higher Education (department of zoology); Dr Gregory Bock of the MRC Institute of Human Research (department of zoology physiology); Mr Barry Bond, management services manager, Thomson McIntosh and Co, Leicester (department of industrial economics, accountancy and insurance); Mr Eric Carter, adviser to the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (department of agriculture and horticulture); Mr John P. Eggleston, partner, Thomson McIntosh and Co (department of industrial economics, accountancy and insurance); Lord Mitchell, patron of the London Wildlife Trust and chairman of Wildlife Link (department of zoology); Ian Stewart, primary consultant to investigations on Testing with Microcomputers as an aid (Shell Centre for Mathematical Education).

The annual series of publishing lectures at Oxford Polytechnic will this year take as its theme "Books and their Availability". The first lecture, entitled "The Book and W. H. Smith" will be held on Tuesday, November 6 at 4 pm and is presented by Michael Pountney, merchandise controller for Smith's.

The newly appointed industrial fellows are Dr Wiley Cunliffe, principal scientist with Metro Systems Engineering of Harlingen, Texas (department of civil engineering); Dr Derek Holmes, consultant manager at the National Commission Service, National Physical Laboratory (department of materials and materials science); Mr Graham Pooley, biumen manager with Mobil Oil Co Ltd (department of civil engineering).



Horses for courses

There were two, outwardly very different, sides to George Stubbs' art: the highly romantic and violent and the (almost) smugly pastoral. His pictures of animals, whether they were contented mares or tautly exotic lions and leopards, were based on a careful and painstaking study of animal anatomy and physiology, as in the rather macabre study of skeleton and musculature (left). The various sides of Stubbs' imagination and craft come together in a new exhibition which runs at the Tate Gallery until January 6 1985. (Picture: Royal Academy of Arts.)

Publications

The Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australia, Sydney, have just published a select bibliography to higher education, covering the years 1976 to 1983. Copies can be had through TERG, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW 2033 Australia.

"There was a constant stream of visitors at Vine Cottage, including Paul Robeson, Tallulah Bankhead, Philip Headline, "Peter Warlock" (the composer), Gertrude Stein, Jeffrey Farrow and many, many others. Victor B. Neuburg, born in London in 1903, and founder of the Vine Press, was one of the most startling and gifted literary figures of the present century, a gifted editor with an instinct for startling new talent. Neuburg helped nationalise the "Viceroy" such as David Gascoyne, Ruthven Todd and, most famous, Dylan Thomas - some of the most dramatic developments in modern European literature. At one time, he associated with the satirist A. S. C. Croyley.

His son, Victor E. Neuburg, a senior lecturer at North London Polytechnic, has just published a memoir of "Viceroy". Copies are available from Ladbroke House, 62-66 Highbury Grove, London N5 2AD.

Honorary degrees

Stirling University has announced the award of the degree of Doctor of the University to the following: Baron Grimond, former leader of the Liberal Party and former MP for Orkney and Shetland; Philip Hughes, chairman, Logica Holdings and member of the SERC; Angus MacVicar, author of historical and fantasy fiction; Sir Hugh Fraser, entrepreneur and farmer; Sir Hector Laing, chairman, United Biscuits and director of the Court of the Bank of England; Dr Charles Suckling, general manager, research and technology, ICI plc; Sir Edwin Nixon, chairman, IBM (UK) Ltd; Mr Donald McCallum, director and general manager, Ferranti plc.

Promotions

STIRLING Senior lecturerships: Dr B. G. Cox (chemistry); Dr J. F. Muir (aquaculture); Dr W. F. Inglis (education).

SOUTHAMPTON Professorships: C. A. Bates (theoretical physics); J. F. Peberdy (plant microbiology). Readerships: Dr M. C. E. Jones (French history); Dr J. H. Reid (German); Dr P. G. Harrison (inorganic chemistry); Dr L. Eaves (experimental physics); Dr P. D. Hebblethwaite (agronomy).



Baron Grimond - former MP



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Open University viewing



Saturday November 3

12.00 Open Forum. Caring for Older People. (P30; prog 1).

12.15 Caring Ready for Pregnancy. Planning a baby. (P30; prog 1).

12.40 Health and Productivity. In Dairy Cattle. (P30; prog 1).

Sunday November 4

09.00 Science Foundation Course. Graphs. (S10; prog 3A).

0.00 Open Forum. Information programme for OU students. (See the Open 1 programme table).

Grants

polynucleotide poly d(AT) Poly d(AT); Dr D. V. Griffiths, £6,840 from Amersham International (collaborative work with Mr S. P. Sweetnam); Dr J. R. Heron and Dr D. H. Foster, £6,000 from North Staffordshire Multiple Science Fund (investigation of impaired visual function in neuro-ophthalmological disease); Dr G. A. J. Rogers, £1,990 from British Academy (John Locke's drafts of an essay concerning human understanding); Dr W. A. Ainsworth and Dr G. V. Prosser, £1,840 from MRC (evaluation of speech-driven visual display as aid to lipreading); Dr J. A. S. Howell, £1,423 from Nuffield Foundation (flash vacuum pyrolysis); Dr P. Borrell, £1,200 from Nuffield Foundation (diurnal emission); Mr D. R. Rodgers and Dr J. Slonoda, £1,000 from Nuffield Foundation (flash vacuum pyrolysis apparatus); Dr C. Hackney, £934 from Nuffield Foundation (neuroanatomical studies of normal and impaired mammalian hearing mechanism); Mr A. S. Hall, £760 from British Academy/William Hepburn Buckler Memorial Fund (epigraphical survey of the Kibyrates, South West Turkey); Professor E. F. Evans and Dr G. F. Pick, £500 from the Infants Hypocalcaemia Foundation (over-sensitive hearing in sufferers); Dr S. Banfield, £200 from British Academy (correspondence of composer Frank Bridge); Mr P. C. Rose, FF7,500 from Council of Europe (West German administrative law); Professor D. C. Teas, £1,500 from University of Florida (laboratory expenses).

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LECTURER (Tenurable) - PSYCHOLOGY
(Developmental Psychology)
Candidates should have a higher degree in psychology and a good knowledge of developmental psychology. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in psychology. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach psychology and to conduct research in the field of psychology would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

University of Melbourne

TWO POSITIONS OF GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT OR RESEARCH FELLOW GRADE 2 (TEMPORARY) IN EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY
Department of Chemical Engineering
For one position, applicants should have a higher degree in chemical engineering and a good knowledge of extractive metallurgy. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in chemical engineering. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach chemical engineering and to conduct research in the field of chemical engineering would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

CHAIR OF BIOLOGY
In the field of
PLANT BIOLOGY
Department of Biological Sciences
Applications are invited from persons with a higher degree and experience in the teaching of plant biology at all tertiary levels. The position is one of three chairs within the School of Biological Sciences, which is an integrated research and teaching unit. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in plant biology. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach plant biology and to conduct research in the field of plant biology would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD
MANAGER
OF CALDERDALE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONICS CENTRE
Up to £14,125 p.a. (under review)
The University of Bradford, in partnership with the Borough Council of Calderdale, is seeking to establish an Industrial Electronics Centre in Halifax to promote the use of microprocessors among firms in the Calderdale area and to provide a design and development service for these firms for their own use. The Centre is being funded by the Borough Council and the University. The manager will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Centre and will also have a role in the development of the Centre. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in electronics. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach electronics and to conduct research in the field of electronics would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

The University of Sydney
LECTURER IN FINE ARTS
Power Institute of Fine Arts
Applications are invited from persons with a higher degree in fine arts and a good knowledge of the history and theory of the visual arts in the 20th century. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in fine arts. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach fine arts and to conduct research in the field of fine arts would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

TEMPORARY LECTURERS - (2 POSITIONS) Economics
The Department wishes to appoint two temporary lecturers for the 1985 academic year. Applicants should have a higher degree in economics and a good knowledge of the theory and practice of economics. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in economics. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach economics and to conduct research in the field of economics would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

The University of New England

LECTURER IN DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
Department of Psychology
The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in psychology. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach psychology and to conduct research in the field of psychology would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

University of Essex
School of Social Studies
Department of Philosophy
LECTURERSHIP
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Philosophy. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in philosophy. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach philosophy and to conduct research in the field of philosophy would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

Imperial College of Science and Technology
University of London
Department of Social and Economic Studies
LECTURERSHIP
The Department invites applications for a Lectureship in the Department of Social and Economic Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in social and economic studies. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach social and economic studies and to conduct research in the field of social and economic studies would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

Overseas Lecturing Posts

The following opportunities for Senior Lecturers/Lecturers exist within the University of the Witwatersrand located in the heart of Johannesburg, South Africa. It is the policy of the University not to discriminate on grounds of sex, race, colour or national origin.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
Lecturer required in an active department for research and collaboration with the chemical and mineral processing industries. Applicants should have a minimum qualification of BSc, Chemical Engineering or BSc, (Hons) Chemistry. A higher degree is a recommendation. Applications should be submitted by 31 January, 1985.

BUSINESS ECONOMICS
Appointees, contract or permanent, will be expected to lecture in at least 2 of the areas of Financial Management, Industrial Relations, Marketing, Managerial, Industrial Economics. Applications should be submitted by 16 November, 1984.

Academic salaries are under review and details are obtainable on request. Benefits for permanent appointees will include: a pension fund; medical aid; research leave; removal and relocation; a remission of fees for dependants attending the University; housing subsidy (if eligible). Removal, travel and settling-in allowances may be payable. For a detailed information sheet, contact Mr Geoff Henning, Secretary, South Africa Universities Office, 2nd Floor, Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HE, England.



University of Essex
School of Social Studies
Department of Philosophy
LECTURERSHIP
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Philosophy. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in philosophy. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach philosophy and to conduct research in the field of philosophy would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

The University of Sussex
LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY
In the School of English and American Studies from 1st October 1985. Applicants should have a higher degree in philosophy and a good knowledge of the history and theory of philosophy. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in philosophy. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach philosophy and to conduct research in the field of philosophy would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

Queen Mary College University of London
Faculty of Law
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Law. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in law. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach law and to conduct research in the field of law would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

Lady Margaret Hall Oxford
TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN ECONOMICS
Applications are invited for a Tutorial Fellowship in Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in economics. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach economics and to conduct research in the field of economics would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

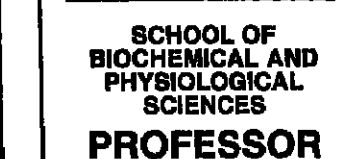
LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MIDLAND BANK FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for two Midland Bank Fellowships in the Economics and Management Studies Departments of the University. The persons appointed will be members of the Loughborough Banking Course. Starting salary for these three year posts will be within the scale £7,100 - £11,615 (under review).

ECONOMICS
Applicants should possess a good degree in economics and, preferably, a higher degree and research experience in the general area of monetary economics and/or financial institutions. The successful candidate will probably join a team concerned with the analysis of the financial system, institutions and markets. (Ref 84/57/EC)

MANAGEMENT STUDIES
Applicants should possess a relevant degree and/or professional qualification. The successful candidate will undertake research within the field of law and practice of banking and/or bank policy and management, as well as contributing to the Department's teaching programme. (Ref 84/58/MS)

Postcard requests for further details and application form to Paul Johnson, Establishment Officer, quoting appropriate reference. Loughborough Loughborough LE17 7DT



SCHOOL OF BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
PROFESSOR OF HUMAN NUTRITION
Applications are invited for the Chair of Human Nutrition. Candidates, who may be graduates in science or in medicine, should have shown distinction in the field of nutrition. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar, the University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications (11 copies) for persons in the UK should be sent before 31 January 1985. (17005)

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
University Library
SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT
Applications are invited for a post of Senior Library Assistant in the University Library. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Reference and Information Services. Further details may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar, the University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, to whom applications (11 copies) for persons in the UK should be sent before 31 January 1985. (17006)

University of London
Faculty of Law
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Law. The successful candidate will be expected to take a leading part in the development of undergraduate studies in law. Holders will have the opportunity of directed teaching and research. In this respect, the ability to teach law and to conduct research in the field of law would be an advantage. Enquiries to an Academic Officer or to Professor C. A. A. Dainoff. Salary appointment will not be made above level of the scale, viz £12,000.

Universities continued



Murdoch University
PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following tenured appointments which are available from early 1985. The first two are Foundation Chairs.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL INQUIRY CHAIR IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE

The University is introducing courses leading to a degree in Commerce. The appointee will be responsible for detailed planning of the course programme, development of staffing proposals and negotiations with professional accounting bodies for accreditation of the degree. Membership of a professional accounting body is desirable but not essential.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES CHAIR IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

The School already offers a number of service and more specialised courses on scientific and mathematical aspects of computing, many of which are available to external students. These will be developed into a full programme of studies leading to a major in computer science, commencing in 1985. The appointee is expected to play a major role in the development of the new programme and to provide leadership in teaching and research in computer studies. Applicants should have qualifications, research interests and teaching experience in computer science or in the scientific and mathematical aspects of computing.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CHAIR IN EDUCATION

The appointment is to the second Chair in Education, which is being created by Professor B. McDavid. Applicants should preferably have strengths in areas of educational psychology such as problem-solving, social interaction, human development and education, research methodology, classroom research.

SALARY: \$652,026 per annum.
Conditions of appointment include superannuation, long service leave, access to outside studies programmes, payment of fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal and settling-in allowances.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

A statement of further information on each position and the conditions of appointment are available from:

The Personnel Officer
Murdoch University
MURDOCH WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6150

With whom detailed applications including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees will close on 31st December 1984.

Applicants resident in the United Kingdom, Europe or Africa, may obtain supporting statements from and should lodge one copy of any application with:

The Secretary General
Association of Commonwealth Universities
36 Gordon Square
LONDON WC1H 0PF UNITED KINGDOM.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA Port Moresby

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following positions:

**LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER
IN LINGUISTICS**
(P.091008/85)

The Department of Language and Literature has 4 vacancies in the Linguistics Section. The successful applicant should have postgraduate qualifications in Linguistics, teaching and/or research experience in Papua New Guinea or the Pacific region would be a decided advantage. He/she will be expected to teach a range of courses in descriptive linguistics and/or phonetics at the undergraduate level, and may also be involved in teaching external students. The initial appointment may be for one or three years.

Applications close on 20 November 1984.

**LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER
IN POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STUDIES**
(P.141008/85)

A vacancy exists in the Department of Political and Administrative Studies for a Lecturer/Senior Lecturer level for an appointment qualified person to teach South-East Asian politics, especially with research and teaching interest in Indonesia, and/or to develop teaching and research in this area. The Department is also interested in candidates who would also be able to teach in one or more of the following areas: Political Economy, Development Administration, Public Policy; and contribute to introductory courses in politics and public administration.

Applications close on 25 November 1984.

SALARY: Lecturer Grade 1: K16,820 per annum plus 24% gratuity; Lecturer Grade 2: K18,570 per annum plus 24% gratuity; Senior Lecturer K20,820 per annum plus 24% gratuity.

OTHER CONDITIONS: The successful applicants will be normally offered contracts for a three year appointment ending at the end of a Semester. The gratuity entitlement is based on 24% of salary earned and payable in instalments or lump sum and is taxed at a flat rate of 24%. In addition to the salaries quoted above, the main benefits include: support for approved research; rent-free accommodation; appointment and repatriation allowances for appointees and dependents; financial assistance towards the cost of transporting personal effects to and from Papua New Guinea; 9 weeks annual recreation leave with home airfares available after each 18 months of continuous service; generous education subsidies for children attending schools in PNG or overseas; a salary continuation scheme to cover extended illness or disability. Applicants wishing to arrange secondment from their home institutions will be welcomed. The terms and conditions are under review.

Applications will be treated as strictly confidential and should include a full curriculum vitae, a recent self photograph and the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to the Deputy Registrar (Staffing), University of Papua New Guinea, Box 300, UNIVERSITY POST OFFICE, Port Moresby, to reach the Deputy Registrar by 31 December 1984. Candidates in the UK should also send a copy to the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (App), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications will be treated as strictly confidential and should include a full curriculum vitae, a recent self photograph and the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to the Deputy Registrar (Staffing), University of Papua New Guinea, Box 300, UNIVERSITY POST OFFICE, Port Moresby, to reach the Deputy Registrar by 31 December 1984. Candidates in the UK should also send a copy to the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (App), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

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MURDOCH UNIVERSITY
PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**School of Education
LECTURSHIP IN EDUCATION**
Applicants should have strong academic backgrounds and teaching experience in mathematics education. An interest in the use of computers in the classroom would be useful but not essential. (Ref: 0859 - post available 17/93).

**LECTURSHIP (COORDINATOR OF SCHOOL EXPERIENCE/
PRACTICE TEACHING)**
The position in addition to the traditional teaching and research activities requires the successful applicant to coordinate a team of Tutor-Supervisors (school experience supervisors), to supervise student teachers in schools, to organise school experience placements and to collaborate with campus-based staff.
A full statement of the responsibilities of this appointment can be obtained from the Personnel Officer in the University or from the Secretary General Association of Commonwealth Universities. (Ref: 0421 - post available 16/2/85).

**School of Environmental and Life Sciences
LECTURSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS**
The appointee will be responsible for teaching and research in Environmental Management within the Environmental Science programme, with emphasis on the systems approach to the study of the environment and will be expected to interact with a multi-disciplinary team with Environmental Science. Applicant should have experience in environmental management and ecological systems analysis, with particular expertise in land use management and the prediction of long and short term environmental impacts of both urban and rural human activities. A commitment to field studies and teaching in the external mode is required. (Ref: 0860 - post available 17/93).

**School of Human Communication
LECTURSHIP IN COMMUNICATION STUDIES
LECTURSHIP IN ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE**
Candidates should have a strong interest in interdisciplinary studies and expertise in one or more of the following:
Women's Studies; Drama/Media theory and production; Linguistics/semiotics/discourse analysis; English and Comparative Literature.
The appointee will be expected to teach in the external as well as internal mode. (Ref: 0861 for Communication Studies and Ref: 0862 for English and Comparative Literature - both posts available 17/93).

**School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences
LECTURSHIP IN CHEMISTRY**
The School offers a chemistry programme which leads to pass and honours degrees together with service courses. Current research is in pure chemistry (electro-chemistry, photochemistry, physical organic chemistry, solution chemistry) and applied chemistry (mineral chemistry, energy conversion and storage, corrosion) as well as in some interdisciplinary areas. There is also a large amount of contact research.

Applicants should have relevant qualifications and a good research record in an appropriate branch of chemistry and a demonstrated interest in teaching at University level. Computing experience would be an advantage. (Ref: 0866 - post available 17/93).

LECTURSHIP IN MATHEMATICS
Applicants should have qualifications and research interests in numerical analysis, optimal control theory, operations research, or some other computational aspect of modern applied mathematics. The School offers a broad-based programme in mathematics with emphasis on statistics and computing, leading to pass and honours degrees. In addition, there is a diploma course in applicable mathematics, and facilities exist for postgraduate studies. Mathematics staff are also responsible for the provision of service courses. The appointee will be expected to participate in the development of specialist courses and to contribute to the general teaching commitment of the mathematics staff. Applicants should have a demonstrated interest in teaching at university level. (Ref: 0865 - post available 17/93).

LECTURSHIP IN PHYSICS
Established research interests include surface physics, theoretical solid state physics, biophysics, photophysics, thin films, electrodynamics and holography. Opportunities also exist for research in interdisciplinary areas within the School in conjunction with other Schools of Study.

Applicants should have experience and an interest in University teaching and hold a higher degree, preferably a PhD in Physics. Postgraduate experience would be an advantage. Preference will be given to applicants with a strong background in experimental physics. (Ref: 0867 - post available 17/93).

**School of Social Inquiry
LECTURSHIP IN ACCOUNTING OR FINANCE**
The University is introducing courses leading to a degree in Commerce and the Accounting Chair in Accounting and Finance has recently been advertised. The appointee will be required to develop a number of courses in the development of the new programme and to provide leadership in teaching and research in computer studies. Applicants should have qualifications, research interests and teaching experience in computer science or in the scientific and mathematical aspects of computing.

GENERAL: Salary range: \$524,840 to \$532,334 per annum.

There are tenured appointments and conditions include superannuation, long service leave, access to outside studies programmes, payment of fares to Perth for appointee and dependent family, removal and settling-in allowance and home purchase loan arrangements.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATIONS
Two complete sets of detailed applications, quoting the appropriate reference number, including full personal particulars, curriculum vitae, research interests, teaching and/or research experience, should be forwarded to the Deputy Registrar (Staffing), Murdoch University, Murdoch Western Australia 6150, by 30th November 1984.

Applicants resident in the UK, Europe or Africa at the time of application should also forward a further copy to the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (App), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

(17124)

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Chair of Theology

Applications are invited for the Chair of Theology in the Department of Theology and Religious Studies, vacant upon the appointment of Professor D. E. Jenkins as Bishop of Durham. The University wishes to appoint a scholar of distinction who, besides making a significant contribution to a particular field, will be sympathetic to the broad range of interests in the Department. These include Biblical Studies, Christian Theology and History, and the History of Religions. The professor will be appointed to the Headship of the Department in the first instance; but, in accordance with University policy, consideration may be given to the rotation of the Headship of the Department at a later date. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £18,070 a year.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 194.

Applications, two copies, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and naming three referees, should reach the Registrar no later than 31 December 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

(17128)

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE

DOMESTIC BURSARSHIP

The College intends to appoint a Domestic Bursar to take office from 1st October 1985 for a three year period. The Domestic Bursar will be responsible for the general domestic management of the College (including internal maintenance of College buildings and the supervision of domestic staff). He or she will also be responsible for all financial matters relating to the College. The appointee will be for a period of 5 years in the first instance. The post will be full-time and the holder will be eligible for election to a Fellowship in due course.

Further details may be obtained from The Provost, The Queen's College, Oxford OX1 4AW, to whom applications should be sent by 30th November 1984.

(17129)

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Further details may be obtained from The Provost, The Queen's College, Oxford OX1 4AW, to whom applications should be sent by 30th November 1984.

(17129)

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA Port Moresby

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following positions:

SENIOR LECTURER/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
(P.051008/85)

The University operates a multidisciplinary environmental science programme consisting of courses in the environment, resources and their management. This is a team taught programme, spanning the last three years of the four year B.Sc. and B.A. programmes. There exists potential to further develop postgraduate and regional training programmes. The opportunities for environmental research in PNG and the Pacific are unlimited. Applicants should have a PhD or equivalent experience, substantial teaching experience and a broad and practical approach to resource evaluation and management including the application of systems analysis. Tropical experience is desirable. The successful applicant will be expected to liaise with various Government Departments and private industry.

Applications close on 31 December 1984.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN ANALYTICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY
(P.101008/85)

The Chemistry Department is seeking to fill a vacancy that has arisen in the field of INORGANIC/ANALYTICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY. The appointee will be required to take up full teaching responsibilities in Analytical and Environmental Chemistry and contribute to the teaching of INORGANIC and First Year general Chemistry, in addition departmental research activities and consultancy will be expected. The Department is particularly interested in appointing a person with expertise and research experience in the field of Trace Metal Analysis in the Department and/or Water quality who could contribute to the Department's research in the South Pacific and Regional Environmental Programme. Applicants should have a higher degree, preferably a PhD; be able to demonstrate competence as a teacher of undergraduate Chemistry; and show an active interest in applied research.

Applications close on 30 November 1984.

SALARY: Lecturer Grade 1 - K16,820 per annum plus 24% gratuity; Lecturer Grade 2 - K18,570 per annum plus 24% gratuity; Senior Lecturer - K20,820 per annum plus 24% gratuity.

OTHER CONDITIONS: The successful applicant will be normally offered a contract for a three year appointment ending at the end of a Semester. The gratuity entitlement is based on 24% of salary earned and is payable in instalments or lump sum and is taxed at a flat rate of 24%. In addition to the salaries quoted above, the main benefits include: support for approved research; rent-free accommodation; appointment and repatriation allowances for appointees and dependents; financial assistance towards the cost of transporting personal effects to and from PNG; 9 weeks annual recreation leave with home airfares available after each 18 months of continuous service; generous education subsidies for children attending schools in PNG or overseas; a salary continuation scheme to cover extended illness or disability. Applicants wishing to arrange secondment from their home institutions will be welcomed. The terms and conditions are under review.

Applications will be treated as strictly confidential and should include a full curriculum vitae, a recent self photograph and the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to the Deputy Registrar (Staffing), University of Papua New Guinea, Box 300, UNIVERSITY POST OFFICE, Port Moresby, to reach the Deputy Registrar by 31 December 1984. Candidates in the UK should also send a copy to the Secretary General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (App), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

(17125)

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA Norwich

TWO RESEARCH ASSOCIATES IN ECONOMICS

Both are two year appointments (commencing January 1985 or at dates to be agreed with the successful candidate) in the newly established Economics Research Centre of the School of Economic and Social Studies. The precise research area for each post will depend in particular on the interests and experience of the successful candidates.

Applicants should have a good honours degree and a Masters degree, or equivalent research experience. Preference for one post will be given to candidates who either possess or are in receipt of a Ph.D. Salaries: RA grade 1A up to point 4, £27,190 to £28,830 per annum or RA grade 1B, £26,310 to £28,830 per annum (scale under review).

Applicants with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to: Mrs. Davies (A1), School of Economic and Social Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, by 21 November 1984. Informal enquiries may be made (tel: 0603-5491 ext. 2000) and from whom further particulars may be obtained.

(17108)

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ENGLISH

In the School of English and American Studies, from 1st September to 30th September 1985, a temporary Lecturer in English, particularly in American literature, would be an advantage. The successful candidate would be expected to teach a range of courses in the Department and to contribute to the general teaching commitment of the Department. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £18,070 a year.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Sussex BN1 9QJ, to whom applications should be sent by 31 December 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

(17128)

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In the School of English and American Studies, from 1st September to 30th September 1985, a temporary Lecturer in English, particularly in American literature, would be an advantage. The successful candidate would be expected to teach a range of courses in the Department and to contribute to the general teaching commitment of the Department. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £18,070 a year.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Sussex BN1 9QJ, to whom applications should be sent by 31 December 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

(17128)

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ENGLISH

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(17128)

Universities continued

University of Essex

'NEW BLOOD' LECTURSHIP IN RADIO SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Radio Systems Engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to teach a range of courses in the Department and to contribute to the general teaching commitment of the Department. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £18,070 a year.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Essex S20 2TA, to whom applications should be sent by 31 December 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

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Fellowships continued

University of Stirling

Department of Business Studies & Institute for Retail Studies

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

The Fellowship is tenable for one year from 1 January 1985. The Fellow will work as a member of a project team investigating the impact of change and public policy in the European Community. The post is within the Institute for Retail Studies.

Salary within the range £6,510 - £8,915 (under review).

Further particulars are available from the Secretary, University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 1LA. Tel: 07776 2514. To whom applications should be sent as soon as possible and no later than 15th November 1984. (53293) 112

St. Hilda's College Oxford

The College proposes to elect, with effect from 1 October 1985, a woman as E.P.A.-BRERETON-SHERMAN JUNIOR FELLOW for studies in chemistry, modifying the biological sciences (with preference for chemistry). The Fellowship is tenable for two years, renewable for a third.

Further particulars should be obtained from the College Secretary to whom completed applications should be sent by 15th November 1984. (53284) 112

Polytechnics

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

PRINCIPAL LECTURER ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING

To be responsible for leading this Division of the Department in respect of course development, teaching and research in appropriate areas of electrical power engineering. Candidates should have a degree or preferably, higher degree, in the specialist required. Substantial research and/or industrial experience will be an advantage.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER

Due to the expansion of work in the computing section a number of vacancies exist. Applicants will be expected to possess academic and/or professional qualifications in computing. For the senior posts, an ability to undertake a leading role in course development, research or consultancy is essential. Applications from recently qualified graduates will be particularly welcome for the Lecturer II posts. Research, industrial or consultancy experience in one or more of the following areas would be an advantage: SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, STRUCTURED DESIGN, METHODOLOGIES, KBS, MMI, COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE, NETWORKING OPERATING SYSTEMS.

Salary: Principal Lecturer — £13,095-£16,467
Senior Lecturer — £11,175-£14,061
Lecturer II — £7,548-£12,089

For further particulars and an application form contact the Personnel Office, Liverpool Polytechnic, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool L3 5BX. Tel: 051-207 3581. Ext: 2619/2620.

Closing date is 14 days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications irrespective of race, sex, marital status or disability. (17198)

MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

FACULTY OF ART AND DESIGN

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE (GRADE VI) REF. A/405

The Department offers BA (Hons) and Graduate Diploma courses in Architecture and Landscape Design. The courses are appropriately recognised by their respective professional bodies.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates with a proven record of relevant teaching, research and/or professional experience.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION ARTS AND DESIGN (GRADE VI) REF. A/406

The Department currently offers a range of courses including: MA Graphic Design, BA (Hons) in Design for Communication Media with options in Graphic Design, Photography, Film and Television and Design for Learning, and the Polytechnic Diploma in Design.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate, through relevant teaching, professional and proven research experience, a knowledge of these areas of study.

Salary Scales: £17,587-£19,170 per annum.

The successful candidate for each post will be expected to provide academic leadership and manage the Department's resources both human and physical.

For further details and an application form (returnable by 30 November 1984) send a self-addressed envelope quoting the appropriate reference number to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M16 9BH. (17199)

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

A major opportunity on 'Silicon Strip'

Salary Scale — £17397-£19170 per annum

Bristol Polytechnic

The POLYTECHNIC WOLVERHAMPTON

Applications are invited for the following posts of Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer, available from 1 January 1985.

Faculty of Business and Social Science
School of Business & Management
OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY
School of Economics & Social Studies
POLITICS
School of Languages & European Studies

CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN STUDIES (Economics)
Faculty of Science and Technology
School of Applied Science
BIOTECHNOLOGY

Candidates should hold a good Honours degree in an appropriate subject with relevant post-graduate research and/or experience in the field of Industrial Microbiology/Biochemistry. Practical experience in the techniques of Recombinant DNA Technology advantageous.

Salary Scale: £7,548 — £11,834 — £14,061

Application forms and further details from the Staffing Officer, The Polytechnic Wolverhampton, Molineux Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1SB, to whom they should be returned by 13th November. (17128)

North Staffordshire Polytechnic

Faculty of Business, Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Geography and Recreation Studies

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Salary £4,947 - £5,648 per annum (award pending)

Applications are invited for a Research Assistant to undertake research and teaching duties on the subject of 'The Role of the State in the Development of the Urban Environment'. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research and teaching duties on the subject of 'The Role of the State in the Development of the Urban Environment'. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research and teaching duties on the subject of 'The Role of the State in the Development of the Urban Environment'.

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Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staffing Officer, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 6AD. Tel: 0930 2111. Closing date: 15th November 1984. (17129)

A 50 mile strip of the M4 from Swindon to Newport, bisected by the M5 at Bristol, is fast becoming Britain's most significant area of high technology industrial development. At the centre of the strip lies Bristol Polytechnic - which is currently undergoing an important change of direction to meet the fast moving demands of this industry.

Our new Head of Department will therefore join us at an exciting time. A new Engineering building is currently being constructed and will be opened in September 1985; a B.Eng course in Computer Aided Engineering is being developed to start in 1986.

An exciting time indeed - and a tremendous opportunity for an imaginative and committed Head of Department. A strong background in research and/or consultancy, higher education and industry are the preferred requirements for the post - and candidates should possess the skills to build upon the close relationships which have already been forged between the Polytechnic and local industry.

From a social and environmental viewpoint, Bristol remains one of the most sought after locations in which to live and work. The Polytechnic lies close to the M4/M5 link and within easy reach of many very attractive rural areas.

For further details and an application form, to be returned by 16 November 1984, please contact the Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol or ring Bristol 656261, Ext 216 or 217.

Please quote reference number L/55 in all communications. (17140)

Lancashire Polytechnic at Preston

School of Computing

Applications are invited for the following posts:

SOFTWARE SYSTEMS ENGINEER (Ref: NT/84/88/35)

Salary Grade: Scale 6: £8,154 to £9,714 (pay award pending 30th November 1984)

Applicants should have a degree in the software development of systems in either a Business or Industrial Environment.

RESEARCH OFFICER (Ref: AA/162)

(Limited Term Contract for period of one year)

Salary Grade: Scale 11: £7,548 to £12,089

The person appointed will join a team responsible for the production of distance learning materials for the Polytechnic's 'Training Programme'.

Applicants should have a good honours degree in the social sciences together with some experience of the use of statistical packages (eg SPSS).

Application forms to be returned by Monday 26th November 1984, are obtainable from the Personnel Office, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: 0782 264639. (17137)

Plymouth Polytechnic

Trent Polytechnic

Department of Building and Environmental Health

LECTURER GRADE II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN BUILDING SERVICES

£7,548 - £14,061 per annum (pay award pending 30th November 1984)

Candidates should hold a degree or diploma in Building Services and/or appropriate membership of an Institution of Engineers or Architects.

A sound background in environmental and piped services is considered essential and previous teaching experience is desirable.

Further details and form of application available from the Staffing Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. Closing date 16 November 1984. (53279) 112

Middlesex Polytechnic

School of Education

LECTURER IN CRAFT DESIGN TECHNOLOGY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TECHNOLOGY

£8,154 - £14,061 p.a. (pay award pending 30th November 1984)

Applicants should have a degree or diploma in Craft Design Technology and/or appropriate membership of an Institution of Engineers or Architects.

Further details and form of application available from the Staffing Officer, Middlesex Polytechnic, Hendon, London NW4 4RT. Closing date 16 November 1984. (53280) 112

Department of Social and Political Studies

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Salary: £6,153 - £6,408

Applicants are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Social and Political Studies.

The successful candidate will be employed on an ESRC funded project on County Council Elections in England and Wales under the direction of Dr Colin Rallings and Dr Michael Thrasher.

The appointment is for eighteen months from January 1985.

Applicants should have a good honours degree in the social sciences together with some experience of the use of statistical packages (eg SPSS).

Application forms to be returned by Monday 26th November 1984, are obtainable from the Personnel Office, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: 0782 264639. (17137)

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Polytechnics continued

ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ABERDEEN

HEAD OF SCHOOL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Suitably qualified and experienced persons are invited to apply for this post arising from the retirement of the present holder in August 1985. Salary £19,785 per annum (annual review). Removal expenses assistance.

Details from Secretary, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, AB9 1FR. (0224 633611). (17140)

North Staffordshire Polytechnic

Faculty of Computing, Engineering and Electronic Engineering

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER II

Senior Lecturer: £11,175 - £14,061 p.a.
Lecturer II: £7,548 - £12,089 p.a.

Applicants should have a degree or diploma in the subject of the post and/or appropriate membership of an Institution of Engineers or Architects.

The person appointed will be expected to undertake research and teaching duties on the subject of 'The Role of the State in the Development of the Urban Environment'.

Further details and form of application available from the Staffing Officer, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 6AD. Tel: 0930 2111. Closing date: 15th November 1984. (17129)

Bristol Polytechnic

Department of Accounting & Finance

TEMPORARY LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER

We require a full-time lecturer for one year commencing on 1st December 1984, to teach the subject of 'The Role of the State in the Development of the Urban Environment'.

Applicants should have a degree or diploma in the subject of the post and/or appropriate membership of an Institution of Engineers or Architects.

Further details and form of application available from the Staffing Officer, Bristol Polytechnic, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol or ring Bristol 656261, Ext 216 or 217. (17140)

Polytechnic of Central London

Faculty of Engineering and Design

HEAD OF THE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL, MANUFACTURING AND MATERIALS ENGINEERING: GRADE V

The person appointed will be expected to undertake research and teaching duties on the subject of 'The Role of the State in the Development of the Urban Environment'.

Further details and form of application available from the Staffing Officer, Polytechnic of Central London, Uxbridge, London UB8 3PH. Tel: 0181 275 1111. Closing date: 15th November 1984. (17140)

City of Birmingham Polytechnic

Faculty of Engineering and Design

SENIOR LECTURER IN DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

Applicants should have a degree or diploma in the subject of the post and/or appropriate membership of an Institution of Engineers or Architects.

Further details and form of application available from the Staffing Officer, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT. Tel: 0121 359 1111. Closing date: 15th November 1984. (17140)

Staff Inspector

£18,804-£20,154

To be responsible to the Chief Inspector for co-ordinating the work of the Inspectorate and providing advice to the Colleges and the Authority at the post-16 stage of education.

Applicants should have substantial teaching experience at this stage, some of it in a senior post. Experience of advisory work is desirable. Previous applicants will be considered and need not re-apply. Application form from County Education Office (Ref. NTP), County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN. Tel: 01-845 1050, Ext. 3170. Closing date 16 November 1984. (17130)

Middlesex Polytechnic

PART-TIME CRAFT DESIGN TECHNOLOGY TEACHER-TRAINERS

Temporary part-time teachers in craft design technology in CDT teacher education. Enquiries from January 1985.

Areas to be offered include supervision of students on action experience and/or teaching of selected modules on CDT courses for B.Ed. Certificate and Diploma.

Contracts for up to a maximum of one day a week are available.

Letters of application and enquiries should be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Education, Performing Arts and Combined Studies, Middlesex Polytechnic, Hendon, London NW4 4RT. Tel: 01-440 5181, stating qualifications, teaching experience, areas offered and time available. (53288) 112

Middlesex PART-TIME LECTURERS IN DRAMA

Opportunities for experienced higher education teachers interested in contributing to degree level study of dramatic literature and associated practical work.

Most sessions are two to three hours in length over 12 to 16 weeks - paid on an hourly basis.

Please apply for interview, enclosing cv and details of previous experience, to: Stuart, Head of the School of Drama, Middlesex Polytechnic, Ivy House, North End Road, London NW4 4RT. (17140)

PLEASE MENTION THE T.H.E.S. WHEN REPLYING TO ADVERTISEMENTS

Colleges of Further Education

DIRECTOR (GROUP 7)

Bath College of Higher Education (Incorporating Bath Academy of Art) Bath

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the appointment of Director of this college. The appointment will be from 1st May 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter, and arises from the retirement of the present Principal, Mr N Payne.

Further details and application form, returnable by 16th November 1984, from Director of Education, Further Education/Community Services Section, PO Box 57, Avon House North, St James Barton, Bristol, BS99 7EB. Please enclose sae.

Avon is an equal opportunities employer. (17127)

Avon COUNTY COUNCIL

Education Department

Staff Inspector

£18,804-£20,154

To be responsible to the Chief Inspector for co-ordinating the work of the Inspectorate and providing advice to the Colleges and the Authority at the post-16 stage of education.

Applicants should have substantial teaching experience at this stage, some of it in a senior post. Experience of advisory work is desirable. Previous applicants will be considered and need not re-apply. Application form from County Education Office (Ref. NTP), County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN. Tel: 01-845 1050, Ext. 3170. Closing date 16 November 1984. (17130)

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SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic

Department of Production Engineering

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

£13,095 - £16,467

With experience in lead development in manufacturing systems management design or management system design.

For an informal discussion please telephone Dr. K.J. Stout, Head of Department on Coventry 41660, Ext. 274.

Details from the Personnel Office, Coventry Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry CV4 7AL. Enclose a large self-addressed envelope. Closing date 23 November 1984.

An equal opportunity employer. (53281) 112

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An equal opportunity employer. (53281) 112

Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic

Department of Production Engineering

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

Council for National Academic Awards

ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICER AND HEAD OF DIVISION

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Chief Officer and Head of Division. The Assistant Chief Officer and Head of Division will have major responsibilities for the work of the Council in the fields of Arts and Humanities and Business and Social Studies. He or she will also have a central role in the formation and implementation of policy, in external relationships, and in providing the main link between the Council and some forty of the Colleges offering courses leading to CNA Awards.

Applicants should have appropriate experience. While experience of teaching, research and administration in the field of higher education would be particularly appropriate, the Council will also consider applications from persons who have gained experience in posts carrying major responsibility in other fields.

Salary Scale: £22,809-£28,547 p.a. including London Weighting. Salary on appointment will not exceed £27,182 p.a.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Council for National Academic Awards, 344-354 Grey's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. Tel: 01-278 4411.

To whom applications, giving details of qualifications and experience and the names of three referees should be submitted by 27 November 1984. (17128)

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGE BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar of Trinity and All Saints' College, a Roman Catholic Voluntary College, which has some 1100 undergraduates and postgraduate students, of whom 300 are residents.

Applicants should have relevant

Research & Studentships continued

University of
Newcastle upon Tyne
NCB RESEARCH
CONTRACT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate within the Department of Civil Engineering. The post is for one year and commences as soon as possible.

Salary will be at the bottom point of the range 1A salary scale: £7,100 - £11,615 per annum.

The aim of the research is to develop laboratory facilities for measuring heat of hydration of concrete, together with suitable parameters and to correlate the results with site tests.

Candidates should possess a good Honours degree preferably in civil engineering or related discipline. Relevant research and computing experience would be an advantage.

Applications with curriculum vitae including references should be sent by November 15th to the Assistant Registrar, P.O. Box 711, The University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU. Further details may be obtained by telephoning 0161 275251.

Workers' Educational
Association
Berks Bucks &
Oxon District
In collaboration
with Oxford University
Department for
External Studies

RESEARCHER

Required to undertake an analysis of the educational and social situation in the town of Leamington Spa.

Applicants should have a good first degree and preferably some research experience. Relevant disciplines might include psychology, sociology, social anthropology as well as adult education. It will be equally important for applicants to have good interpersonal skills.

Details: Tel. (0265) 245270 9.30 am to 4.30 pm. The post is full-time for three years. Salary £5,400.

Deadline for applications 15 November 1984. HT1

The University College
of Wales
Aberystwyth

Department of Chemistry
Applications are invited for the post of Junior Research Assistant for a fixed term of one year from 1 January 1985. The post is funded by the Science and Research Council.

Applicants should have a BSc (Hons) in Chemistry and be able to undertake research under the supervision of Dr J. Adams.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staffing Office, The University of Wales, Old College, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, Wales, SY23 3DA. Tel. 01654 3117.

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Colleges and Departments of Art cont.

SOUTH GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL
WELSH COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND DRAMA
COLEG CERDD A DRAMA CYMRU
Principal: Peter Fletcher
Applications are invited for the new post of:

VICE PRINCIPAL

This national College provides conservatoire style training in all professional aspects of music and drama and offers degree, diploma and advanced certificate courses. The College occupies an impressive new building in Cardiff Castle Grounds, adjacent to the Civic Centre.

The Governors are seeking a person with energy and imagination who will make a distinctive contribution to the further development of the College.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from: The Director of Education (Ref. WCMD 2), County Offices, Kingway, Cardiff, CF1 4JG, to whom applications should be returned by 28 November 1984.

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University
of
Botswana

1. African Language and Literature

Applications are invited for the Professor and Headship of the Department. Candidates must have a wide experience in Administration of a Department. Qualifications: a Ph.D. or a Masters Degree. A successful candidate will be expected to take a complete change of the Department with respect to organisation, syllabus, examinations, guidance at undergraduate and graduate levels. He will be expected to lecture in linguistic analysis and literature of African Languages with special reference to Southern Bantu (mainly Tswana) up to M.A. Level. Competence in both the linguistic and oral and modern recommendation.

2. University Library

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a Post of Librarian in the Department. Qualifications: A subject Bachelor's Degree and a professional qualification in Librarianship. Experience in an academic library will be an added advantage.

SALARY: Professor P18072 - P21456
Senior Lecturer P15804 - P18072
Lecturer P9884 - P18368

BENEFITS: Contract addition of 30% and gratuity of 25% contributory Medical Aid scheme
Home Leave

All applications should be sent by 20 November and directed to:
The Assistant Registrar (STAFFING)
University of Botswana
Private Bag 0022
Gaborone
BOTSWANA

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a Post of Librarian in the Department. Qualifications: A subject Bachelor's Degree and a professional qualification in Librarianship. Experience in an academic library will be an added advantage.

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Overseas continued

RHODES
UNIVERSITY
GRAHAMSTOWN,
SOUTH AFRICA

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates: irrespective of race, colour or creed, for the following posts:

Professor/Senior Lecturer in Experimental Physics in the Department of Physics and Electronics from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. (Interest in Digital Electronics would be a recommendation)

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Accounting from 1 July 1985

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Business Administration from 1 July 1985

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Clinical Psychology from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Lecturer/Junior Lecturer in the Department of Journalism and Media Studies

Lecturer/Junior Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. (Interest in Electronics would be a recommendation)

Salary particulars relative to the above posts may be obtained from The South African Universities Office, Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London WC1V 7HE from whom application forms and further particulars may be obtained.

The successful applicant for the post of Senior Lecturer in Accounting, provided his/her qualifications and practical experience are acceptable to the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board, may qualify for a subvention of salary.

The initial salary in each case will be determined according to qualifications and experience. Fringe benefits include generous leave privileges, financial assistance towards the University Education of children at Rhodes University, service bonus subject to regulations. The successful applicants will become members of the University's Pension and Medical Aid Schemes and qualify for a housing subsidy subject to regulation.

Applications close on 16 November 1984.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates: irrespective of race, colour or creed, for the following posts:

Professor/Senior Lecturer in Experimental Physics in the Department of Physics and Electronics from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. (Interest in Digital Electronics would be a recommendation)

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Accounting from 1 July 1985

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Business Administration from 1 July 1985

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Clinical Psychology from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Lecturer/Junior Lecturer in the Department of Journalism and Media Studies

Lecturer/Junior Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. (Interest in Electronics would be a recommendation)

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Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Clinical Psychology from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Lecturer/Junior Lecturer in the Department of Journalism and Media Studies

Lecturer/Junior Lecturer in the Department of Philosophy from 1 January 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. (Interest in Electronics would be a recommendation)

PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY

Department of History

Junior Position in
Modern German
History

The Department of History at Princeton University solicits applications for a junior position in the History of Germany since 1800.

Applicants should have a completed Ph.D. or be well along toward finishing their dissertation. Applicants should send a copy of a curriculum vitae to arrive by November 20, to:

James E. Seigel
Department of History
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08544
U.S.A.

Applicants should have a completed Ph.D. or be well along toward finishing their dissertation. Applicants should send a copy of a curriculum vitae to arrive by November 20, to:

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University of
Wisconsin-MadisonThe Department of Sociology
invites applications for the
position ofTENURED
PROFESSOR/
ASSOCIATE
PROFESSOR

Senior sociologists with distinguished international reputations for scholarship and interest in graduate training, or young scholars with research records of exceptional quality and productivity, should apply. Area open. Salary negotiable.

Informal inquiries and applications should be sent to Prof. E. J. Hirsch, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. An Equal Opportunity Employer. To ensure consideration, applications should be received by December 15, 1984. (53262) HTS

Informal inquiries and applications should be sent to Prof. E. J. Hirsch, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706. An Equal Opportunity Employer. To ensure consideration, applications should